FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 299 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 2 p.m.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Depture.
Hanoluln Maru	H. Meguro	13th Dec.	29th Dec
Java Maru	J. Kojima	1st Jan.	17th Jan
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Jan.	28th Jan
Andes Maru	....	16th Jan.	1st Feb
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	27th Jan.	12th Feb

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 353.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND,)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Dec. ..	KARMALA*	9,098
30th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
22nd December ..	MULBEBRA	9,100
1923 ,,		
8th January, ..	MASHORA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA *	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May ..	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers, P, & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922		
22nd December ..	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th Jan. ..	MOREA ..	
22nd ,, ..	SICILIA	
9th Feb, ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,, ..	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar, ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
28th ,, ..	SICILIA	
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s, s, Nyanza,
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	

P. AND O, BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination,
21st December, ..	BANKURA	Busra viaKarachi. Coasting.
22nd ,, ..	VASNA	Busra via Karachi
23rd ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
25th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
27th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123.

NOTICE.

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AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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Telephone No. 1236. P. O. Box 159.

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N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	8 Dec.	19 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa	6074	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalaputra" ...	8310 ..	29th Dec.
S.S. "Jalatarang" ...	4300 ..	31st Dec.
S.S. "Vittoria" ...	4300 ..	15th Janu.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
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Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hsiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,64,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE, HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langea	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
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Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	20,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	,,	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,,	,,	1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ,,	,,	1,57,15,458

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

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KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ld.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ld., R. D. Tata & Co. Ld.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ld. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
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PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
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LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

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R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

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RESULT of 5th VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all With Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

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HYPNOTISM, WILL POWER, | NERVE FORCE, CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,

s the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success: All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published; It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., Litt. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?

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TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

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(Made in Germany,)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
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FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MEN for process Department Apply [illegible], Job Department "Bombay Chronicle."

BAND of 108th Infantry, is available for playing out:—Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 15, Queen's Road, Bombay, Fort. R5855

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of Jharria and Ranegunj Coal and Coke in all the principal towns of India, on pay plus Travelling and Commission. Security essential. For full particulars apply to Messrs. APOO AND SONS, 14, Clive Street, Calcutta, within a fortnight. A R5847

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, one strong in English and Sanskrit and the other in Mathematics. Apply with testimonials if any, stating terms to D. K. GUPTE, Head Master, Nandod High School via Ankleshwar. A R5844

RESPECTABLE PURCHASING and SELLING AGENTS in Bombay for Coal, Hardware, Chemicals for a big Importing House in Madras. Apply with Bank and Trade references to Box No. 8836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R5842

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU OF THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION will be glad to receive enquiries from employers wishing to employ B. Coms. Please write to its SECRETARY, Hornby Road, Bombay. A R5704

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A GRADUATE seeks TUITIONS in Mathematics. Please write stating terms to Box No. 8837 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". B R5846

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TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious gardtn, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. C R5479.

TO BE LET,—Ground floor, measuring 1450 sq. ft. and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. ft. situated at 20A Fort, Street, Frere Road, Bombay, suitable for Office and Godown purposes. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Marble Merchants and Contractors. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1. C15118

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TO LET at Gowalia Tank Road, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS GARAGES with mazzanine floor and garages on ground floor and new airy spacious flats on top floors with up-to-date convenience. Apply WASSIAMAL ASOMAL, 178, Jakaria Musjid, or opposite Babulnath Temple. C R5802

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PLOTS FOR SALE or on long lease on Lamington Road, for Cinema, Theatres, Godowns, Shops, or for residencial purposes. Also big building alterable to Factory. Godowns and Shops, on Lamington Road to let immediately. Apply MANAGER, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road. G R5836

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—One PERFORATING TREADLE MACHINE 24" of any good make second hand will do. Must be in good working order. Apply personally KANTILAL G. PARIKH, Kandewady, Nanjee Khetsey's Chawl Top floor, Girgaum between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. K.

WANTED—Full set of MACHINERY required for making aluminium utensils with or without Engine, with full particulars and quotations. Apply to THE MANAGING AGENT, Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd., Lahore. K R5843

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30, 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 60, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. 5

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

AUCTION of Second-hand MOTOR CARS, Fiat, Renault, Daimlers, Hupmobile, Clement-Bayard, Overlands, Scott Motor Cycle etc., on SATURDAY, 23rd Decr., 1922. Cars on view at INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD, Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle); Phone: 41895. REGISTER YOUR CARS IMMEDIATELY. JA R5850

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WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first noveity unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Fortells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Dist., South India. R.5811.

ANY person wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to the SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System. C13573

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE Notice is hereby given that the share certificate No. 7324 in respect of 25 ordinary shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 502501 to 502525, standing in the name of Mr. Mohamed Ismail Amla has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, within one month from date hereof, otherwise a duplicate certificate will be issued. MOHAMED ISMAIL, AMLA. Surat, 18-12-22. P.B. R5853

SPORTS.

00 PER CENT!

RACING EXPERT'S Saturday's Selections Scheduled.

5 WINS 5

MALABAR (Rs. 113/8).
SOUTHERN BEAUTY (Rs. 106/-)
HUON RIVER, TREASURY, CUMMER.

11 PLACES 11

Alder, Sammy, Ajeel. Tarvis, Ulster Lad, Nicety. Sir Martin, Hilal, Blackwater, Golden Treasury, The Count.
Write to Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

RS. 300 A MONTH—Send no money but a self-addressed stamped envelope and see how you can easily earn that amount. Two hours' employment in a week is sufficient. Home job for either sex. Write to—T. A. SHAH, Hospital Road, AGRA. T R5840

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infalliable cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia. (HOWRAH).

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
86, Kazi Sayad St. Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FOR SALE—70 tons of Scrap Iron (old C. I. Wheels, broken Crucher parts, etc., all of first melting of good pig). Can be seen at Trust Workshop, Worli.

Sealed tenders addressed to undersigned will be received in this office up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th December, 1922.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle
Matunga (Bombay 19)
11/12/22.
TA C15122

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING SHARES CERTIFICATES, standing in the name of the deceased Harkisondas Jamnadas Shah have been lost or misplaced. Any claim in respect of the same should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company otherwise duplicates will be issued to the above owner.

	Share No.
The Tapty Valley Railway Co. Ltd.	4486.
The Central Provinces Ry. Co Ltd.	3362.
The Gujarat Railway Co. Ltd.	12529.
The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	13156.
The Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. C. Ltd.	6717.
The Bundi Portland Cement Ltd. (six)	59944 to 59948 and 135770.

5th December 1922. R.5849.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PRATAP SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE following 18 shares of the above-said Company viz. Nos. 10497, 11288, 8912, 9428 to 9432, 10420, 11385/86, 11390/91, 11418 to 11420, 11426/27, will be sold by Public Auction at the Company's Registered Office at Amalner at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) in the afternoon on the 1st January, 1923, in the presence of the Board of the Directors. Intending purchasers of the shares should present themselves in person or by proxy on the authority of the intending purchasers at the afore-said time and place to bid at the sale on the following terms, which are as follow:—

1. Each share shall be separately put up to auction.
2. The share or shares shall only be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the Directors reserve to themselves the right of not selling such shares to the highest bidders.
3. Half the value of the bid for each share should be paid at the auction in cash.
4. The remaining half should be paid on or before the 8th January 1923.
5. If the remaining half of the value of each share be not paid on or before the 8th January, 1923, the amount already paid shall be forfeited and the purchaser shall have no claim whatever to receive either the amount paid or to have the share or shares to him.
6. Dividend will be allowed on these shares only from the 1st of January 1923.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOTILAL MANEKCHAND AND CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Amalner, 14th December, 1922. C15178

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1923, having been appointed a GRADUATION DAY, Degrees will be conferred at a meeting of the Senate to be held on that day.

2. FRIDAY, the 5th of January, 1923, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the above occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Registrar.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, December 13, 1922. C15152

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following interim dividends for the half-year ending 30th September, 1922, have been declared namely:—

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income Tax on 1st Preference shares.

Rs. 10-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Ordinary shares.

Rs. 30-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Deferred shares and 7 per cent per annum free of Income Tax on the amount of Rs. 4 paid up on 2nd Preference shares.

The above interim dividends are payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 22nd January 1923 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 2nd January 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 2nd January 1923 to 15th January 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Messrs. C. MACDONALD & COMPANY,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1922.

Shareholders are requested to note that the registered office of the Company will be REMOVED from 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, as from January 1st, 1923. C15179

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR MULES.

Maker—Tayler and Lang
Year—1898
Guage—1¼"
No: of Spindles.—648
Stretch—66"
Length overall—86'—4".

The above could be seen working at the Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd. Old Dadar Road, Dadar. C.15163.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of a building near Crawford Market on Palton Road will be received on THURSDAY, the 21st. December, 1922, in the office of the undersigned.

Form of Tender can be had from and Plans, conditions of contract and specification of Works may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M. S. A. &c.
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
7-10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay 15th December, 1922.
TA C15159

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, N. W. Railway, for the supply of Electrical materials during the year 1923-24

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form, which are obtainable from and on payment of Re 5 per copy to the undersigned, and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 23rd January 1923

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway Maghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than Tuesday the 16th January 1923.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores.
N. W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated the 14th December, 1922. C15181

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Christmas) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 16th December, 1922. C15176

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 19th December, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Empty jars, Earthenware pans, Pady Bran, C.P. Goods, Girder, Machinery, Medicine, Watch glasses, S. Fluid, I. Rails, Clothing, Paint, Traps, Barley, Colour Gas cylinder, Tiles, Loose Iron chairs, M. Spring, Pianos with accessories, Granulets, Hoops, Sugar sample, Iron chain, Casket, Cocoanuts, Iron Bars, Locomotive, Advertising matter, Clock and Hardware, Alabaster, Salmon, Soda bottles empty, Copper joints, Fire bricks, Motors, Dry colour samples, etc., etc.

Loose lots of sand lying at Mahim Bunder may be inspected by the intending purchaser before sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD TENTAGE.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1922 at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th December 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at th G. I. P. Railway Goods yard Colaba on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

50 Bales Berar Cotton R. R. 670/92. No. 37 of 30-11-22, from Arvi and Colaba.
11 Bales of Berar Cotton.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of tillseeds, bags of hirda, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of ajwan, bundles of gunnybags, empty wooden casks, bags of sugar, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of cotton, piecegoods, empty cylinders, bundles of wooden handles, bundle of iron pulley, basket of crucibles, bale of twine, loose angle bars, cask of oil, cases of bangles, cases of nails, cases of newspapers, cases of ink tablets, bundles of waste, cases of medicine, bales of F P cotton, case of soap, baskets of empty bottles, cases of empty bottles, bundles of bidi leaves, bags of sweeping grain, bags of jogree etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required, however in special lots if the Auctioneers' demand full amount shall have to be paid; the balance to be paid and goods removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1922.

FAMOUS FORTUNE BUREAU.

Perfectly scientific and correct answers, given to the questions regarding health, examination, marriage, employment, business, and many other every-day troubles will, we guarantee, satisfy our querry-men! Send Re. 1-4 per question in postal stamps the address—Proprietor, FAMOUS FORTUNE BUREAU, Poona City. R5848

AMUSEMENTS

Last Show ! Last Show !

Musical Concerts & Charkha Exhibition.
19th December 1922 Night 9-30 (S.T.)
Grant Road Coronation Theatre.
PLEASE REMEMBER TO COME ONE ! COME ALL.

Miss GOHARJAN OF CALCUTTA.

Programme contains special songs on Charkha and Khadi.
Tickets can be had at Grant Road Coronation Theatre.
Telephone No. 987.
Prices—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD,)
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S
Production
SATYA---NARAYAN
and
PATHE'S
SNUB POLLARD !
Comedy
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
MAHA SHVETA-KADAMBARI
FEATURING
the famous producer Mr. Patankar and beautiful Miss TARA.
Picturized in Gorgeous style by
NATIONAL FILM Co.
from the famous work of Shri Bansbhatta,
See how Porudlik and tha moon cursed each other and went the round of births in misery. See how they were liberated.
POPULAR PRICES,
Time 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Coming ! Coming !
BHISMA PITAMAH,
His life and end—produced by
STAR FILMS LTD.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
on
Wednesday 20th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S T)
HACH MULACHA BAP
No Complimentary tickets will be allowed to this play.
Saturday 23rd Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SANYASHASHA SANSAR
Sunday 24th Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietro.

Gandharw Natak Mandali
Wednesday 20th December 1922
MANAPAMAN (Night 8 p. m.)
Saturday 23rd December 1922
EKACH PYALA (Night 8 p. m.
Sunday 24th December 1922
MRUCCHAKATIC 2-30 p. m. Noon
Monday 25th December 1922 2-30 p.m. noon
FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
DROUPADI

Know Thyself
UNIQUE & WONDERFUL METHOD.
No time of birth (or date etc.) required—at your residence or by post—Very useful in life—Moderate fees—
PRELIMINARY READING FREE.
Lady or Gentleman, European or Indian
For particulars, write, Box 8839, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." R5852

ALASTOR
READER OF CHARACTER.
ANY EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 6)
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will read Character and Events. Every Evening at the Red Cross Fete.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Siki Carpenter Fight.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SECOND FAMOUS PLAYERS PARAMOUNT PRODUCTION
"WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?"
FEATURING
DORIS MAY and DOUGLAS McLEAN
Scathing Satire based on a better understanding between Married Couples proving that it is possible to be happy though married.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANOTHER GREAT MADAN ENTERPRISE!
Madan Theatres, Ld. have made Special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian Public featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in
"THE HEART OF AN ACROBAT"
A Thrilling Sensational and Dazzling Picture of CIRCUS LIFE. Full of Romance and DARE DEVIL STUNTS.
DON'T MISS THE FIRST OF THE
MADAN—LUCIANO
MADAN—LUCIANO
STUNT PICTURES!
Entire Rights for India, Burma and Ceylon Controlled by MADAN THEATRES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
IS IT LOVE? IS IT RICHES?
IS IT HAPPINESS?
For what do women wait?
See this drama of Cape Cod Folks
"WOMEN WHO WAIT"
Featuring
Marguerite Clayton-Creighton Hale
and
Geo. Macquarrie
A drama of simple fisher folk. A story of the sea coast people. A tale of a girl whose hopes were dashed high on the shoals of love. There she watched and waited.
PATHE GAZETTE
POLLARD COMIC
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5-15 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE

No. I VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

IS NOW ON THE MARKET.

WHAT YOU WERE HITHERTO USING WAS No. 2.

Try a Cake of this New Brand Soap and see if it is not better than any other that you have hitherto used, no matter from what part of the world it came.

GODREJ SOAP Co., SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..29.937inches.
Temperature of Air	..75.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	..67.8 ,,
Dew Point	..63.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	..0.665 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..83.7 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	..68.3 ,,
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	NE,ENE,NNW,NNE.
Movement of wind from midnight. to midnight	132 miles,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	h. in.
Tu	19	m 11	33	27	4	19	m 5	50	18 4
							5	34a	14 10
W	20	m 0	27	30	0	20	m 6	32	18 3
		0	16a	27	0		6	17a	15 5
Th	21	m 1	7	29	7	21	m 7	14	18 4
		0	59a	26	7		6	48a	14 3
F	22	m 1	44	29	0	22	m 7	56a	18 7
		1	42a	25	0		7	22	17 2
S	23	m 2	18	28	2	23	m 8	38	19 0
		2	25a	25	2		7	54a	18 2
S	24	m 2	50	27	4	24	m 9	20	19 4
		3	10a	24	4		8	64a	19 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th December 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.52" of rain. Skies are clear and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Night temperature was higher than usual at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the west of the division humidity is in excess. Night temperature was below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Mount Abu and in defect at Bikaner. Night temperature was above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and in defect at Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature was lower than usual. Night temperature was below the average at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Khandwa humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal or below the average.

The Konkon.—Skies are clear and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect at Bijapur. Night temperature was below the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The western disturbances has given 0.52" or rain at Rawalpindi and has passed out. A light fall of rain has also occured at Nagapatam. Light to moderate cloud is present over southeast Madras and Malabar but skies have cleared over the Punjab and fine clear weather prevails there and over the rest of the reporting area. The sea has become moderate on the south Coromandel coast.

Forecast a few falls of rain are likely in the south of the Peninsula. Dry weather is probable elsewhere.

Bombay, 18th December 1922.

India Telegraphic summary for the 17th December 1922.

The western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain and snow in Kashmir. Elsewhere wheather has been dry.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF DEC. 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Total 1st November to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th ..	68.9	51.0	62	..	0	—2.84
Jask	84.3	64.0	78	..	0	—0.97
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.4	46.4	89	..	0	—0.21
Rawalpindi ..	60.9	37.1	96	0.52	3.82	+3.14
Lahore	68.5	47.8	93	..	1.22	+0.95
Hissar	73.7	44.5	58	..	0.01	—0.16
Ambala	66.2	43.8	86	..	0.74	—0.23
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	72.0	45.6	87	..	0.11	—0.26
Jhansi	74.8	44.8	72	..	0.45	—0.17
Cawnpore	70.8	46.2	80	..	0.13	—0.33
Allahabad	71.1	45.6	65	..	0.03	—0.52
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72.5	54.6	65	..	0.02	—0.15
Karachi	78.9	66.8	91	..	0.03	—0.08
Ajmer	73.4	41.8	61	..	0	—0.40
Jaipur	74.5	44.0	68	..	0.61	+0.34
Kotah	75.2	49.6	58	..	0.08	—0.24
Mount Abu ..	66.0	49 2	63	..	0.05	—0.26
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.4	53 7	81	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	79.7	65 8	90	..	0.45	+0.39
Veraval	82.3	67.6	89	..	0.26	0
Rajkot	79.9	53.0	61	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para ..	80.6	49.6	86	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat	83.1	54.4	55	..	0.13	—0.10
Ahmedabad ..	81.2	55.3	44	..	0	—0.10
Deesa	81.5	47.0	48	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch	72.9	45.6	48	..	0.85	—0.63
Indore	71.6	46.1	66	..	2.76	+2.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	71.3	42.5	71	..	1.57	+0.87
Saugor	74.2	50.0	60	..	1.01	+0.21
Hoshangabad ..	74.1	45.4	74	..	2.68	+1.80
Khandwa	82.2	47.1	70	..	0.90	+0.15
Akola	83.1	48.0	53	..	2.12	+1.35
Amraoti	81.6	53.5	48	..	1.52	+0.74
Nagpur	78.8	49.2	49	..	1.99	+0.95
Chanda	78.9	48.8	72	..	2.37	+1.56
Raipur	75.3	49.6	63	..	1.04	+0.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.7	67.3	68	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagir	88.7	68.4	48	..	2.47	+1.78
Marmagao	82.2	69.0	75	..	4.62	+3.50
Karwar	87.2	63.8	92	..	3.28	+1.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	49.3	48	..	0.73	+0.12
Ahmednagar ..	80.3	52.7	54	..	10.08	+9.04
Poona	82.2	51.7	76	..	6.60	+5.62
Sholapur	83.2	55.3	46	..	3.10	+1.86
Bijapur	81.6	53.0	67	..	9.61	+8.61
Belgaum	81.3	56.4	41	..	4.06	+2.48
Aurangabad ..	80.8	54.0	42	..	5.94	+5.12
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.5	51.3	54	..	1.38	+0.72
Hyderabad ..	80.8	52.2	61	..	0.86	+0.03
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.2	65.7	68	..	2.96	+0.13
Calicut	86.8	69.1	72	..	9.25	+3.79
Cochin	89.3	60.6	69	..	12.49	×5.03
Colombo	87.4	68.9	90	..	24.82	×8.60
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	82.6	66.1	73	..	17.68	+11.7
Bellary	86.1	68.1	53	..	6.55	+4.40
Cuddapah	90.5	64.2	77	..	14.02	+9.89
Madras	84.0	66.6	76	..	35.20	+15.69
Bangalore	79.5	58.4	70	..	5.35	+2.37
Coimbatore	84.5	60.9	71	..	9.05	+4.89
Trichinopoly ..	87.9	65.8	77	..	14.82	+8.10
Negapatam ..	82.4	71.4	85	0.10	12.06	—10.96

NEW-YEAR GREETINGS.

The best gift for X'MAS & NEW-YEAR to your Dear ones, friends and relatives, is to present them with a HOME SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened at the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, with Rs.5/- and upwards.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18.

S S Clan Buchanan, West, Liverpool.
S S Koweit, Wheeler, Jeddah.
S S Warina, Evans, Rangoon.
S S Jalatarang, Samson, Rangoon.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S S Tsushima Maru, Thakore Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Pilsua for Trieste, etc.
Steamer Venezia for Trieste, etc.
Steamer Capo-di-Monti for Genoa.
Steamer Wakasa Maru for Kobe
Steamer Queda for Antwerp.
Steamer Mirzapore for Antwerp.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.

S S Clan Buchanan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, 3888 tons, Captain W F West, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—The M. Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti, 4278 tons, Captain Cafiero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Koweit:—The T M Company's steamer Koweit, 2392 tons, Captain H Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warina 2325 tons, Captain Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with general cargo.

S S Jalalarang:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalatarang, 1463 tons, Captain A E Samson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Tsushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tsushima Maru, 4,200 tons, Captain T Takeda will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, December 18.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Soudan (s) 4,218 tons, China 22-12, Agent M M and Co.
3 City of Baroda (s) 4,500 tons, Karachi 20-12, Agent K N and Co.
5 Khiva (s) 5,793 tons Yokohama, 30-12, Agent M M and Co.
6 Mulbera (s) 5,521 tons, London 22-12, Agent M M and Co.
7 Castalia (s) 4,083 tons, Liverpool 3-1, Agent, Graham and Co.
9 Warcasa Maru (s) 3804 tons Japan, N. Y.
10 Karoa, 3,607 Africa, 27-12, M, M and Co. James Finlay and Co.
12 Ockenfels (os) 7,574 tons, Karachi Agent Graham and Co.
13 Bratton Castle (s) 4,153 tons, Dunkirk 22-12 Agent Scindia S N Co
15 Anglo Chilean (s) 5799 tons Liverpool, N. F. Agent W and A Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capodimonte 3544, Genoa, N F., M Italiano.
2 cl. Buchanan 3286 N. F., N. F. J Finlay and Co.
3 Bankura (s) 1,905 tons 21-12 Agent M M and Co.
8 Umta (s) 3,492 tons, N. F., Agent M. M. and C.
9 Warrasa Maru (s) 2104 tons, Japan, N. Y. Kaisha.
10 & 11 Olympia (s) 3,266 tons, L/Pool, 20-12 Agent W and A Graham and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Bahrein (s), 1,403 tons, Aden, 20-12, Agent T M and Co.,
C and R Honolulu Maru (s) 3,538 tons Kobe, 29-12 Agent O S KaKisha.
D and E Obra (s) 3,521 tons, Karachi, N. F. Agent M+M and Co.
F Accra (s) 1,751 tons, Durban, N F. Agent D M Khandwani.
N Venezia (s) 699 tons, N. F. N. F. L. Triestino

EXPORTS.

Dec. 18.

S S Mulbera for London:—9000 cwt linseed, Rally Bros; 100 cwt. red suttan, E Vimjee; 45 bales lamb skin, M Mel S. Sanel, 6 bales goat skin, Meyer Nissim; 154 cases red Persian Dry fruits, F Mahamadally Vakil.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—20 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 57 bales Ind. raw cotton, Meyer Nissim; 20 bales wool, N Varji.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—5000 cwt wet casings, S M H Kadarbaksh; 200 cwt corrin anda seed, A Durst.

S S Anglo Chelian for Antwerp:—1260 cwt. crushed bones, 5000 cwt rape seed, Strauss; 10000 cwt. linseed, Louis Drftyrus; 220 bales Ind. Cotton F. P. F F Campbell.

Ind. cotton F. P. F F Campbell; 55 bales Ind. cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton, Bhaidasursondas and Co. 241 bales Ind. cotton, F P F F Campbell.

S S Anglochelian for Havre:—110 bales Ind cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Okenfels for Hamburg:—605 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bags Ind. Zedori roots, R. Jivandas and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 1100 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.;

S S Castalia for Glassgow:—2000 cwt white peas, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Barcelona:—400 bales Ind. cotton, Luis Dryfus; 2000 cwt. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus; 1400 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 100 bales Ind. cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales African raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 2500 tons Ind. manganese ore, The Central India Mining.

S S Willeasind for Dunkirk:—1000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison.

S S Bratton Castle for Dunkerk:—200 bales country cotton fly, D Bhamjee; 330 bales Ind. cotton, Patel Bros; 540 bales Ind. cotton F P F F Campbell; 660 bales Ind. cotton, T M Kaisha; 220 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.; 330 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Bratton Castle for Genoa:—55 bales African raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Singapore:—20 bales Gujrat Ghee, L Ebrahimji.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Ind. cotton, R D Tata; 450 bales Ind. cotton, Volkart Bros; 1048 bales Ind. cotton, T K Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton Rally Bros.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokohama:—250 bales Ind. cotton Rally Bros.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—450 bales Ind. cotton, Y K Kaisha 300 bales Ind. cotton, R D Tata.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales Ind. cotton R D Tata.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales Ind. cotton R D Tata.

S S Khiva for Osaka:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, Currimbhoy and Co. 700 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Khiva for Kobe:—600 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Khiva for Tsushima Maru for Kobe:—377 bales Ind. cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kakasa Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Ind. cotton, R D Tata.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—4 cwt. cashonets, C Dhondoo.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 18.

S S Khiva from London, Agents M Mackenzie and Co.:—3975 cks. cement, 75 cases Artificial silk yarn, 28 cases toilet soap, 35 cases soap, 100 cases condensed milk, 25 cases gin, 549 cases brandy, 24 loads red wine, 25 cases wine, 126 cases cheese, 83 cases biscuit, 20 cases quinine, 217 cases Horlicks Melted Milk, 20 cases Apples, 325 Brls. grapes, 48 cases cigarettes; 13 cases drugs, 10 cases toys, 15 cases amonia liquid, 8 cases electric lamps, 15 cases books 11 cases chocolate, 13 cases colour 160 pkges paint 14 cases ink; 18 casks ink; 55 casks chestnuts, 10 bags chestnuts.

From Aden:—2 cases cigarettes 43 cases wine.

From Marseilles:—170 cases Varmouth 24 cases Velvet, 25 cases Resin; 14 essential oil 6 cases chocolate 27 cases cotton embroldery 11 bags almonds 14 pkgs cigars.

S S Br. Soldier from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—7456 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Mandalay from Cardiff. Agents W and A. Graham:—6858 tons coal.

S S Shavedagon from Rangoon, Agents Steel Bros.:—650812 gl. burning K oil, 199959 gallons Petrol No. I. 189921 gallons Petrol No. II; 2367 tins turpentine 1380 drums turpentine, 1151 cases turpentine, 3786 cases light candles.

THIRD ALL-INDIA BAHAI CONVENTION.

The third All-India Bahai Convention will be held in Karachi from December 27th to 31st 1922. The Bahai Convention aims at placing before the world just those broad intrinsic basic principles of religions which may work for Universal reconciliation of races and creeds. It does not oppose any community or people. Its hope is to establish Universal peace, Universal language, and Universal brotherhood. Its object is humanity's future progress on the lines of internationalism rather than nationalism.

The names of the President or Presidents as well of the speakers will be announced later. All Churches, Temples, Societies, individuals are cordially invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

COMMISSION ON CLOTH BALES.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S DECISION.

The Secretary, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, writes under date December 15th:—

The Maskati Cloth Market Mahajan alongwith two other local Associations o dealers in cloth bales have demanded one half per cent commission on cloth bales sold to the members of the Mahajans by cotton mills. The General Board of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association met together to-day to consider the proposal of the Mahajan and it has accepted the recommendation of the Managing Committee (copy of which is attached) of the Association, in regard to the demand r one half per cent commission. It may be observed that the Mahajans who have demanded such commission do not constitute the principal customers of the product of local cotton mills.

MANAGING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

"That the Managing Committee recommends to the General Board that the proposal of the Maskati Cloth Market and two other Mahajans for 'vatav' should not be accepted unless the members of the Mahajan agree to pay within eight days of the date of purchase the money due from them on cloth bales sold to them—interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum to be charged on money received after eight days; or in the alternative if they agree to pay baling charges according to the system in vogue when 'vatav' was given in the past."

27TH ALL-INDIA THEISTIC CONFERENCE

The Reception Committee of the 27th All-India Theistic Conference invite all members of the Theistic bodies (Brahmo and Prarthana Samajes) in India to attend its session at Gaya during the coming X'mas holidays. The delegates will be accommodated at the premises of the Haran Chandra H. E. School from the 24th to the 28th instant. They will be charged a delegation fee of Re. 1 and Re 1 per day for boarding expenses.

The following subjects have been suggested by the Reception Committee for discussion at the Conference. Other subjects may be taken up if the members so desire.

I Growth of spirituality;
II Our relations with other religious bodies;
III Act III of 1872 and the law of marriage and succession,
IV The 11th of Magh as a public holiday;
V Mission work and ministration;
VI Publication of Theistic Literature;
VII Scope of the Theistic Conference and methods of its work.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Dec, 16th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,273,000
Egyptian Visible supply	53 ,000
East Indian	1 0,00
American	3,900,000
Other	278,000
Total Sales	18,0 0
East Indian Sales	800
Total speculation	
„ Export	
East Indian Export	
East Indian Stock	30,000
„ „ Forwarded	1,400
„ „ Actual Export	
„ „ Imports	1,00
„ „ Speculation	00
American Afloat	181,000
East Indian Afloat	24 000
Total Afloat	290,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	33,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	11,000
„ „ to Continent	2 ,000
Futures at New York Jan.	25.44+ 21
„ „ March	25.66+ 19
„ „ May	25.7 +20
„ „ July	25.86+26
Spot Cotton at New York	25 50+20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25 50
Futures at New Orleans March	25.39+13
„ „ May	25.3 +22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/4
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	62 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London Dec. 16th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	59 Fr.
Bar Silver Spot	30 7/16
„ 3 months hence	30 1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—steady India bought sold, Buyers satisfied.	
Discount Rate of Bankers' Bills 3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 1/4
„ 7 day market loans	1 1/2
Exchange on Warsaw	80,0.0

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec 15th.

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs	
Barletta Russo—63 lbs Jan Feb. Sellers.	48/6
Australian 63lbs. Jan-Feb. Buyers	48/6
Karachi Barley Feb.-March Value	51/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.	31/6
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Dec.-Jan	50 & 48/6
Tone—1,775,000 Firm.	

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	117
National	43
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS:

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb.	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton Dec. Paid	53
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton Dec Paid Firmer	19 1/2
LINSEED, and Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 17 7/8
LINSEED Bombay per ton Firm tending Dearer	
Tone of Linseed:—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Firm Sellers	£ 9 3/16
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Buyers	£ 16 13/16

METALS:

English Best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	63 5/8
Copper Brazier	82
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard Spelter	28 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	17 5/16

WAR LOANS, ETC:

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	85 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	56
Bupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
India Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	63
Govt. Securities 3%	54 3/4
Indian Loan 7 %	£ 110 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 1/4
Plaintation First Latex Crepe Dec.	14
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6
Tone—Fully steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan, Sellers	20/5 1/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan. Sellers	20/5 1/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

To-day 21 points higher are reported in New York futures. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday. The market advanced on commission Houses buying. The following cable has been received by Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.

"Favour buying but only on declines."

The tone of our market is now steadily improving, and the scarcity of tenderable cotton is making itself felt with the result that the December January Oomra quotation is once again at a premium of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 over the March rate. We know that there is still a considerable long interest in this contract, and as the tenderable cotton is very large in the hands of Exporters it seems to us that the contract rate must further improve, for the price obtainable for nice ready cotton is at present about Rs. 430/35 as compared with Rs. 415 with the forward rate.

In sympathy with the rise in New York the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning steady at Rs. 464½ for F.G.M.G. Broach April May. At the commencement of the session some offices and a prominent Indore operator were buyers causing the prices to advance to Rs. 470½. The rate 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 468½. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 468. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 469½ and touching Rs. 469 advanced to Rs. 470½ on buying by an Indore operator closing at Rs. 470. Fine M.G. Oomra December January opened at Rs. 413 and steadily improved to Rs. 418½ on buying by Offices, one Japan House and the well-known Indore Operator the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 418. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 412 and went upto Rs. 416½ the rate being Rs. 415½ at 4 p.m. F.G.M.G. Bengal December January was Rs. 338 while March Rs. 344 nominal

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain steady on Saturday last with a fairly good demand for nice red leaf cotton and about 5,000. Bales are reported to have been sold.

On Friday last 200 Rs. Oomra were tendered. To-day's tenders are as follows:—

Fine M.G. Oomra nil.
F.G.M.G. Bengal Rs. 100.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P M.)

Bombay, Dec 18th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May		470
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		340
F. G. Bengal	March		345
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		419 1 2
Fine Oomra	March.		417 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18th:

		Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May	469
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	340
Fully „ „	March	345
Good Fully Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	419
Fine Oomra	March	418

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 18th.

Description.	Super-fine	F	Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	380	365	345	—	330
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	445	430	415	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	480	465	450	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	465	450	435	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th Dec. 1922.

Cotton	26,354 Bales.
Wheat	4,037 Qrts
Linseed	5,952 „
Rape, etc.	463 „
Gingellyseed	8,566 „
Poppyseed	16 „
Groundnuts	4,681 „
Castorseed	1,729 „
Rice	74,141 „
Myrabolams	1,826 „
Cottonseed	30 629 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	1,292 „
Jowar	803 „
Masur	681 „
Barley	Nil „
Bajra	4,695 „
Coal	9,197 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-6-0
„ „ forward Rs. 25-4-0
„ „ 2nd settlement Rs. 25-1-6
„ Silver ready 79-6-0
„ „ 1st settlement. Rs. 78-7-0
„ 2nd settlement. Rs. 77-12-0

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate
Bank's selling T.T. 1/3 29/32.
„ „ D.D. 1/3 15/16
On London.
„£ „ T.T. 1/3 15/16
„ „ D.D. 1/3 31/32
„ buying 3 M/st D.A. 1/4 1/8
„ „ T.T. 1/4
„ „ D.D. 1/4 1/32
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs. 400
„ buying 3 M/st D.A. „2420
„ D.D. 410.
On Japan
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 158¾
„ buying 60 D/st D.P. Rs. 153¾
On Honkong Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 172.
On Singapore „ „ D.D. Rs. 177½
On New York „ „ D.D. Rs. 329.
London Gold ready sh. 88-6-0
„ Silver ready d. 30-7
„ forwad d. 30-1
Tone of silver—Dull—India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—sh.	4.65-7/16
French „	Frcs. 61.90.
Swiss „	„ 24.50
Swiss „	„ 68.00
Belgium „	„ 68.00
Italian „	Liras. 91.10
German „	Mrks. 29500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/4
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78
5½ per cent War bonds due 1923 Rs. 100
5½ per cent War bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development loan due 1935 Rs. 104/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trus due 1974 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1930 Rs. 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 67/8

The share Market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec 18th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 15 16
Bank Demand	1 3-15 16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-4-1 8
Fcs. Demand	400
mexicna Dollars	229
eukang Dollars	172
Shanghai	232
Japan	159
Singapore	177 1/2

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 18th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Sell. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	47 0 0	7 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	45 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, White 85 lb	88 0 0	14 0 0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25	63 0 0	—
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	60 0 0	—
Teaseed Black	58 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	63 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0	6 10 0
Barley	34 0 0	—
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 14 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery.	35 0 0	5 2 0

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £125,617,630, as compared with £125,603,155 last week.

A fair amount of gold came on offer, the largest portion of which was taken for New York, India figured on a small scale.

Gold valued at 980,000 has been received in New York from London.

The value of the net imports of precious metals (expressed in dakrs of rupees) into India during the twelve months ending September 30th last, was as follows:—

A. D. CUNHA DEC. 18.

	GOLD	SILVER
October, 1921	1,92	1,41
November, 1921	2,03	64
December, 1921	42	07
January, 1922	82	1,66
February, 1922	1,19	1,84
March, 1922	2,76	2,02
April, 1922	1,82	2,03
May, 1922,	3,50	1,09
June, 1922	3,45	66
July, 1922	5,14	1,37
August, 1922	1,59	53
September, 1922	3,11	79
	27,66	14,71

The threat of a capital levy in Switzerland has had, according to the Daily Telegraph correspondent at Geneva, marked effect upon the currency of that country. The message reads as follows: "The disappearance of gold coin from circulation in Switzerland still continues. Not only have vast sums been illegally melted down to be sold in surrounding countries for profit, but it is estimated that 90,000,000 gold francs have been hoarded by Swiss people who fear the result of a law being passed for a levy on capital on which a referendum will take place on December 3, next. The Swiss National Bank has been obliged to issue extra 20 ft. notes for circulation to make up for the disappearance of gold coin."

An exceptionally large theft of gold is reported at Perth by the "Times" correspondent. Eleven thousand ounces were taken from the strongroom of a mining company after piercing a brick wall 13 inches thick and a sheet of iron. In these days when gold supplies are watched so carefully, the disposal of the booty should present unusual difficulty.

CURRENCY.

The New York "Times" has received the following information from Berlin:

"In view of Germany's depreciated mark, ness and announcing hasetaoin shrdlu emdluu the absurdity of clinging to pfennigs in business and accounting has belatedly dawned on German brains. The smallest German monetary unit, 1 pfennig, is worth just .00375 mill" (or at to-day's exchange about 1/12,000 of a 'or at to-day's exchange about 1/12,0000 of a penny), "yet bureaucratically these microscopic fractions of what once was money are still encumbering book-keeping and accountancy The Association for safeguarding Economic interests in the Rhineland and Westphalia has started a crusade against the pfennig, sending a memorandum to the National Economic Council, advocating the rounding out of any figure in pfennigs to the nearest mark. The National Economic Council at its Government to drop pfennings in all Governmental accounts and payments. The business world will undoubtedly rapidly follow this practice. This will be the first time any German money has been officially branded as worthless."

SILVER.

On the whole the market has presented a fatner wired appearance after the somewhat sebere fall of the last few weeks. There have been a few symptoms both from India and China of attempts to sound whether the bottom of the setback has been reached for the present, but the way in which the parity of prices in India and China keep below these ruling here, and the fact that the Indian Bazaars have from time to time resold purchases previously made, do not yet give much hope of any real solid ground. The Continent is nat active, but America is ripe for selling at any considerable advance.

We hear that the coinage of Mexico for September last was 36,000 gold pieces of 50 pesos each, 4,600,000 silver pieces of one peso each and 100,000 copper pieces of one centavo each.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov 15
Notes in circulation	17963	17920	17820
Silver coin and bullion in India	9110	9067	9062
Silver coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India	2432	2432	2432
Gold coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government	5837	5837	574-
Securities (British Government)	584	584	584

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 15th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 18th instant consisted of about 40,000,000 ounces in sycee, 34,000,000 dollars, and 1,160 silber bars, as compared with about 41,900,000 ounces in sycee 35,000,000 dollars, and 1,540 silver bars on the 11th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s./1½d. d. the tael.

Quotations Bar silver p. oz. std.
November 17th 32,3/16d. cash 31.7/8d.
November 18th 32,11/6d. cash 32.5/16d.
November 20th 32,1/2d. cash 32.1/8d.
November 21st 32.5/8d. cash 32.5/16d.
November 22nd 32.7/16d. cash 32.1/8d.
November 23 1/2d. cash 32.3/16d.
Average 32.490d. cash 32.156d.
Bar gold p. oz. fine.
2 mos etaoin shrdlucmfwyp cmfwy
November 17th 2 mos 91s./11d.
November 18th — —
November 20th 2 mos 91s./11d.
November 21st 2 mos 91s8/6d.
November 22nd 2 mos 91s./9d.
November 23rd 2 mos 91s./8d.
Average 2 mos 91s./9.0d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 3s. 9d. and 5s. 16d. above those fixed a week ago.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Dec. 16th.

Name.	Paid up amounts. Rs	Face Value. Rs.	Div. paid.	Last Div. Rs.	Quotations. to buy. Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	135
Baroda	80	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1345
„ Contributary	122	„		10	342 8
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	97
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33/12
Yate Bank	22 1/2	75	„	as. 8	15xd
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 18 4
Eastern	£5	£10	„		75
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	$ 125	„	£ 8	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2	„	„	10%	£ 27/

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	640xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	8 1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	„	6%	92
Chapparmukh Silghat	100	100	„	4 1/2%	53/12
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulna. Bagirhat.	100	100		4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	„	4%	74
Mandhar, Bhoa	80	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	63xd
Peshora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5	per cent. 58
Sara Sirajgunj	120	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	68
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	76
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	599
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	—	55

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1/8	22
Samanhan	5	—	—	—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	33 8%	24
Indian Cement	25	250	„	20	19
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	„	20	200
„ Deld	40	40	„	184 10	980
Shivrajpur	10	10	„	4-2-4	29/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advances	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2300
Alliance. Cotton	100	100	„	40	230
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	6	40
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	52/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept.-Dec.	50	830
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1240
Bradbury	250	250	June.-Nov.	60	900
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	16	75
Century	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	589
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	200	3390
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	1740
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	75
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	20	362/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	„	50	—
David	250	250	Apl.Sep.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	60	900
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as.8	3/11
Edward Sassoon.	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	365
Elphinston	100	100	June	25	90
Fazulbhoy	250	250	„	100	1050
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar.Sept.	125	1908
Globe	100	100	„	30	152/8
Gokak	100	100	„	15	165
Indian Sieaching	100	100	May		4207/8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	550
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	290
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	500
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	385
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug.Jan.	as. 12	13/12
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1710
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	250	4450
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	„	28	160
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	345
Mathuradas	500	500	May.-Nov.	35	600
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3700
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar.-Aug.	15	200
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr.-Nov.	500	5025
New Great	200	200	Mar.-Sep.	25	532/8
New City	102	100	„	25	500
Pabani	250	250	„	50	562/8
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	70	774/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	730
Premier	100	100	May		115
Planet	100	100	Dec.-Aug.	15	130
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr.-Aug.	15	—
Shapurji	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	195
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	18,00	14,00 n
Simplex	250	250	Jan.-Dec.	15	442/8
Standard	500	500	Apr.-Sept.	125	2000
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	905
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3210
Tata Mill	500	500	May.-Oct.	80	790
Vishan Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	1900

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	100	100	„	6%	70
Andhra Valey	1000	1000	„	5	690
Bombay Electric Supply Tramway	52	52	„	4	97/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	32	690

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	125	„	60	350
B. Burma T. Corp	125	125	„	10	442/8
B. Burma N.I.	80	125	„	4	127 8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15%	1350
Bk Burma Pet	8	8.	„Mar-Oct.as 8.		7/8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2%		135
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	148
Marcha	200		July	20	12
New India Insur.	25	200	„	„	15/8
Oriental Gov't Life	50	200	April	90%	350
Phillips	45		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	6 p/c.	615
Scindia Steam	20	20	„	„	5 8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept	4 %	41 4
Deld	20	20	Sept.	2½	103/12
M. Ord.	75	75	„	„	—
M. Def	425	400	„	„	—
Wate Gli.	100	100	100	„	27/8

THE LARGEST DISPLAY IN INDIA OF JEWELLERY; WATCHES, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE SUITABLE FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS IS TO BE SEEN AT

JEWELLERS Ltd.

INCORPORATING

JANSON AND SCOWEN
J. C. BECHTLER SON & Co.

WATERLOO MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALSO AT OUR BRANCHES:

ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW & CAWNPORE.

CM

CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME.

Every man, woman and child pays a heavy penalty for neglected Constipation. Elimination of waste-matter is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of Health. A noted Physician once said:—

"We lavish money on our houses to secure perfect drainage for them, but we fail to secure it for ourselves. If the main drainage system of our dwelling house leaks, saturating the subsoil with sewerage matter, we soon put ourselves in communication with Sanitary authorities.

"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing-germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness."

Continued Constipation will weaken the strongest constitution. Why continue to let Poison seep into your system and break down your Health? USE CHEBULINE and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a catnartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

A tablespoonful of CHEBULINE, plain in water or soda, before or after meals, is what you require.

Price 4 oz. bottle, 12 Annas. | 1 lb bottle, Rs. 2-4 only.
AGENTS WANTED.

HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House Tram Terminus GIRGAUM BOMBAY. | LABORATORY, Pandy, BASSEIN. C. M

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

DO NOT HESITATE

If you have lost money in shares, cotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi, and vice-versa if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, We forecast, correct to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, colour, yarn, and Chinese and Japanese bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing auy business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, prashnotri etc., and give a most accurate forecast of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous, certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest. Convince yourself by giving us a trial. Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CERTIFICATES AND ADDRESS.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for some time and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science o Astrology and Palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses—

Bombay, 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY

BOMBAY, 31-7-18

I have, hereby, to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found quitetrue, He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his visit. I have earned a good deal in shares and piece-goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd,) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

If you are not still convinced by these, call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself.

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,

Opposite ANANT SHIVAJEE DESAI, Cap-Merchant, 1st Floor.
MOTI BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

P. S. We recommend personal visit, as far as possible, to convince yourself. Moffussil people should send Rs. 2 for reply.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Exhibition of Arts and works of girls of Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala.

Mr. Joshi's lecture on "Housing problem in 1922" in the hall of the City Improvement Trust, 6 p.m., Mr. H. B. Clayton to preside.

Mr. C.F. Andrews' lecture on Tagore at the Excelsior Theatre, 4-30 p.m. Tickets for admission to the lecture are available at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 20.

Exhibition of Arts and works of girls of Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala.

THURSDAY, December 21.

Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., meeting, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange, Extraordinary General Meeting, 11, Medows Street, Fort, 3 p.m.

Marsland Price and Co., Ltd., Ord., Genl. meeting, Navsari Bldg., Fort, 4-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord, Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 11

B. B. & C.I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 0

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY.—Rustomjee Byhamjee Jeejeebhoy died suddenly last evening at 7 p.m. at his residence The Cliff, Redge Road, Malabar Hill. Funeral this afternoon at 3-30.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on 16th December 1922:—

"That this Committee congratulates Shrimati Parvati Devi of the Punjab for services rendered."

KHADI AT COST PRICE.

To spread the use of Khadi amongst the resideits of Grant Road and Khetwadi locality Messrs. Indu and Co. have arranged to sell pure handspun and hand-woven khadi at cost price at their office in Motor Buildings, Ketwadi Back Road. It is hoped that the sisters and brothers of the locality will avail themselves of the opportunity."

PUBLIC MEETING OF G. WARD VOTERS.

A public meeting of the Voters of the G. Ward will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party regarding voting at the ensuing Municipal elections at Magan Bagh, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel to-day at 8-30 p.m. when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Vora, Messrs. Ginwalla, B. N. Motivala and others will speak.

I. P. & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned special General Meeting of all the members of the above Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the office of the Association, 11, Bank Street, Old Telephone Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) All members of the Association are requested to attend.

INDO-FOREIGN TRADING & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

The adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Company under section 209 (1) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Imperial Chambers, Ballard Pier.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

There will be an Exhibition of Arts and works of the girls of Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday the 19th instant) in the school premises. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has consented to perform the opening ceremony.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A PICK-POCKET SENTENCED FOR 4 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Sergeant McIlroy charged Mohamed Hussein Ahmed Hussein with attempt to commit theft from the person of one Meghji Hirji, the complainant on the 11th December.

Mr. Vijayakar, Pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that on the day in question at 4-15 p.m. the complainant was boarding the tram car near the Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, when the accused suddenly put his hand into his (complainant's) pocket and attempted to remove the leather purse. The complainant at once seized the accused and made him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. His Worship convicted the accused sentenced him to suffer four months' hard labour.

Before the same Magistrate, the accused in the previous case was charged with returning to Bombay on the 11th of December within 3 months and twenty five days of his removal from Bombay to Badawa without the written permission of the Commissioner of Police.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

NO HOLIDAY ON POLLING DAY.

RENEWAL OF TELEPHONE CONTRACT.

CORPORATORS RESENT TELEPHONE COMPANY'S ATTITUDE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. M. A. Khan presiding. Hot discussion took place about some complaint regarding defective water supply. The Municipal Commissioner stated that he was doing his best with the available supply of water. Dr. Sukhia said that the only remedy was to clean the pipes of the sediment with which they were chocked up. The Commissioner was ultimately asked to report the action taken by him.

HOLIDAY ON POLLING DAY.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:

"That in view of the large increase in the number of voters at the forthcoming Municipal election the President be requested to address Government suggesting that the polling day should be declared a public holiday in order to enable voters to take advantage of the franchise extended to them."

Mr. Mehta said the voters numbered nearly 70,000 and in order that a large number of these people might use their votes, it was essential that there should be a holiday so that the employees of firms, railways, etc., might be in a position to do so.

Mr. A. K. Pai, seconding, said that the Government were sure to grant the request as the appeal to Government came from a Non-cooperator. (Laughter).

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said if the elections were held on a Sunday it would not be of much benefit to the Indian mercantile community because it did not observe Sunday as a holiday.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said as a public holiday was granted on the Council election day, he hoped, Government would have no objection to this.

Mr. J. A. Baptista said the power of granting a holiday was in the hands of the Government of India.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said the election day was treated as a gala day in England, and as they worked too much in Bombay and had too few holidays, he hoped the request would be granted.

Mr. V. J. Patel feared Government might not give a holiday and in that case they might ask the Commissioner to fix a Sunday as the polling day. He wished to move an amendment making some such provision. Or they might also ask the Commissioner to fix such a day as was a public holiday.

The Commissioner said the day had already been fixed as 29th January 1923. 22nd being the nomination day.

Mr. Patel said they should press their own view on the Commissioner and ask him to change the date, as there could be no objection to such a course. He added a rider that if the Government did not accede to their request, the Commissioner might be asked to fix a public holiday as the polling day.

The President said there could be no mandate to the Commissioner, but it should be a request.

Mr. Patel had no objection to the amendment being worded in the politest way possible.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand did not see the utility of a holiday on the election day.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said that the power of granting a holiday was in the hands of the Government of India and they would be merely courting a rebuff from them.

Mr. Clayton said his suggestion for a Committee was not accepted by the Corporation and he had arrived at the decision by himself. There were various considerations in this matter. They had got to begin as soon after Christmas as possible and he had to issue notices on the 21st. There was just enough time for election formalities and he had fixed the date after considering all those aspects. He had actually issued to the press the notification and he did no think it was possible to withdraw it.

Mr. Patel withdrew his amendment in view of the Commissioner's explanation.

Mr. Mehta's proposition was negatived.

TELEPHONE CONTRACT.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner about the present way leave concessions to the Telephone Company for the maintenance of telephone wires over public streets. The rent paid by the Company was 3.25 per cent of its income from subscriptions. The agreement for telephones and fire alarms had also expired, but the Company was unable to renew it unless an assurance was given them that the wayleave rental would not be increased. The Company proposed:—

(1) That a new wayleave agreement be entered into for 20 years ending 31st March 1943, and that the percentage basis shall be 3½ per cent as hitherto. (2) That the rental to be charged to the Bombay Municipality for telephones in Municipal offices luring the period mentioned in Clause 1 shall be the Company's standard rate for the time being less 12½ per cent. (3) That a new agreement be entered into for fire alarms for five years and that the rate to be charged for a fire alarm shall be Rs. 220 per annum instead of Rs. 175.

The Commissioner thought the proposals to be "fair and reasonable" as the present income by rentals, of Rs. 41,335, would increase with the introduction of automatic telephones.

Mr. Marzban proposed that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee.

Mr. V. J. Patel said there was no use referring the matter to the Committee, as the terms were not fair. The Company had come to them with a loaded pistol and they must tell them that the Corporation would not put up with such a thing. He moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be adjourned to April 1923 and the the Company be informed that the Corporation were not prepared to consider any proposals regarding the maintenance of telephone wires over public streets or other properties vested in the Corporation unless the Company agreed to maintain the rates now charged.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding said that the attitude of the Company was most unreasonable as they wanted an increase in the rates and not in the rentals. The Corporation wanted such services to be municipalised and they also did not want to bind future Corporations.

The Commissioner said they had an offer to take over the business before the Committee but they could not find the necessary moneys. The Government of India had agreed to the renewal of the license, as the Corporation had no objection to doing so.

The original motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

MEETING OF SHARE BROKERS.

CHAIRMAN DEPRECATES CRITICISM.

An adjourned meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association was held on Monday, Mr. A. H. Madan presiding. The Directors' report for the year 1921 showed a total income of Rs. 79,942-9-1 and expenditure of Rs. 52,854-7-8. During the year 15 members were declared defaulters, three liquidated their debts and resumed their business and seven defaulters' liabilities were compounded at the rate of twelve annas in a rupee.

The chairman deprecated criticisms of the Association in the Press and the Legislative Council, He characterised the criticisms as baseless:

The report was adopted and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held when a resolution to appoint a Committee to prepare a protest against the unwarranted criticisms of the constitution and rules of the Association was adopted and the meeting dispersed, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE FERRI BUNDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave your indulgence for a little space in your valuable paper to ventilate a most scandalous state of affairs which exists at the Ferri Bunder. Yesterday morning I accompanied some friends who were going to Goa by the s.s. "Tilkick" which left the Bunder at 1-0 p.m. From the start, absolutely no regulations. Crowds were allowed literally to fall on each other like falling bricks from an old broken house. Then one would think that we were still under the reign of the Moguls to see the way this steamer was packed. Can any one say the number of passengers that did embark? Is there anything like a Board of Trade Regulations, Passenger Certificate or anything else to safegaurd the safety of passengers' lives Are the Authorities who are responsible waiting for a disaster actually to happen before trying to mend matters. I hope Sir you will use your influence and save the public from such gross irregularities that are at present existing.—Yours, etc.,

C. D. M.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

BARASEONI, BAHAIR AND BALAGHAT TEHSIL CONFERENCES.

A correspondent writes from Mandla (C. P.):—

During last fortnight Bara Seoni, Bahair and Balaghat Tehsil Conferences were held in Balaghat District. At Bara Seoni Shriyut Rup Narayan Shrivastara of Mandla presided. At Bahair Maulana Tajjuddin of Jubbulpore presided. At Balaghat Syt Ghanshymcingh Gupta of Durg presided. Attendance at all the three conferences were very satisfactory numbering several thousands. At each of the conferences the principle resolution round which attention of those present mainly centred was the one relating to the recommendations of the C. D. E. Committee Report. After interesting debates resolutions calling upon people to keep on steadfastly to the movement of Non-violent Non-Coperation as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi was passed by an overwhelming majority in each of the Conferences.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

The Maratha Educational Conference will be held at Ratnagiri on 25th, 26th and 27th instants. The Maharaja of Dewa has consented to preside.

A special steamer conveying delegates to the Conference from Bombay will sail on the evening of the 24th instant, particulars of which can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T.R. Dalvi.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES.

The following are entries for the 3rd Extra Meeting, Saturday 23rd December.

THE X'MAS PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr A M S Mahomed's Murmansk.
Mr. Frank's Very Little.
Mr. Heath's Carborundum.
Mr. Heath's Arclight.
Mr Heath's Marmion.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Joy Girl.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Brixworth.
Mr. Vernon's Kilrea.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Mist.
Mr. Kelso's Tarvie.
Mr. R R S's Flight Errant.
Mr. Darcy's Allenswore.
Mr R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
Mr. A Geddis' Vallance.
Mr. M Goculdass' Verge.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Nicety.
Mr. M Goculdass' Plymouth Rock.
Mr. M Goculdass' Volsure.
Mr. M Goculdass' Footpedal.
Mr. Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr. Shaik Yasin's Resilience.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr A M S Mahomed's Murmansk.
Mr. Frank's Red Cross Boy.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater.
Mr P G Singhanee's Southern Beauty.
Mr. R R S.'s Archer.
Mr. R R S.'s Caraway.
Mr. M Goculdass' Fitzclarence.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr. Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Cally.
Mr. C Vay's Mimi.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Summer's Joy
Mrs. A. Geddis' On Leave.
Mr. A. Geddis' Golden Treasury.
Mr. G Wesche Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr. M. Goculdass' The Count.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Madame Sze.
Mr. M Goculdass' Lemoine.
Mr. M Goculdass' Entailed.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Treasury.

THE RIPON PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Frank's Millmount.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Ramadan.
Mr. A. Hague's My Patsey.
Mr. Vernon's Elphene.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Lomo.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr. R R S's First Grade.
Mr. J N De Souza's Grande Place.
Mr. Darcy's Charles William.
Mr. S N Mahomed's Lady Cleopatra.
Mr. Goculdass' Cracknel.
Mr W King and Capt C J Brigg's Heir-at-Law.
Mr. Gold's Eccleston.
Sirdars Mahomed Akram Khan and Azam Khan's King of the Ring.
Mr. G Wesche Dart's Cheery Girl.
Mr. G Weshe-Dart's Carton Pierre.
Mr. Shantidas Askuram's St. Simon's Fancy.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Zigomar.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs, (Round Course.)

Mr. Noble's Wadi.
Mr. A S Tezi's Nevermind.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Reeman.
Mr. Heath's Krushan.
Mr. H M Sidick's Peninsula.
Mr. Felice's Red Flower.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Resident.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Yadghar.
Mr. Noble's March Along.
Mr. S Dhunjibhoy's Scoria.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
Mr. E H Mullah's Honest Beauty.
Mr. J M Patel's Good Star.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Amin.
Mr. M Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr M Goculdass' Chieftain.
Mr. M Goculdass' Marshal Petain.
Messrs. A M Shamlan and S N Mahomed's Karikata.
Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's Bismark.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Dowlat.
Mr. Vernon's California.
Mr. H R Shah's Silver Streak.

THE LOWTHER STAKES. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. C N Wadia's Aquilegia.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Starboard.
Mr. K N Gamadia's Outram's Fancy.
Mr. Gold's Quiver.
Mr. Vernons' Unruly.
Mr. Darcy's Lady Loo.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Lady Rita.
Mr. A Geddis' Right Royal.
Mr. A Geddis' The Minx
Mr. G Wesche Dart's Elsewise
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Happy Times.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Gosub.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Zaid.
Mr. A M S Mahomed's Triumph.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Rising Star.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Mishaan.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Bahadur-ul-Mulk.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Monitor.
Mr. D Nensey's My Fancy.
Messrs. Syed Mustapha and Kuchikali's Toonah.
Mr. M M Karbhari's Songs of Araby.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nakib.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's Worry.
Mr. S R A Wahad's Yellow Silk.
Mr. Syed Naji's Simri.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Aeroplane.
Mr. A R Obeyed's Nicholas.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Fahtak.
Mr. Abood Isak's Laffy.
Mr. Abood Isak's Salute.
Mr Syed Naji's Sir Jamal.
Mr. Marks' Black Guinea.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed's Coroner.
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and M Ahmed's Kapurthala.
Mr. A A Ameer's Alamgir.
Mr. S A Wahed's Paragon.
Mr A M Khairaz's Frosty Face.
Mr M Goculdass' Gulmarg.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Marshal Foch.
Mr. M Goculdass' Mage.
Mr T M Goculdass' Muslat.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Zohal.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Alder.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Zilzalar.
Mr. D Kursondas' Amirjung.
Mr. A S Irani's Ajeel.
Mr. H Cursetjee's Obized.
Mr. H Hassanally's Last Day.
Mr. A A Ajam's Minham.
Messrs. A A Ajam and H. Noormahomed's Khayum.
The Maharaja of Keshavnagar's Scotchpine.
Mr. R Bomanji's Roumania.
Mr. Reuben's Solomon's Tayeed.
Mr. B Ciravegna's Careless.
Mr. Baaker Saleh's Consul.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Red Prince.
Mr. V Rosenthal's Jitsu.
Messrs. K Lindsay Smith and Faayad Sulleman's Naldera.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Simon.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. C N Wadia's Coleby.
Mr. C N Wadia's Golden Fancy.
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's Dugald Dalgetty.
Mr. Heath's Esk Water.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Douzig.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Starboard.
Mr. Vernon's Unruly.
Mr. K N Gamadia's Outram's Fancy.
Capt. J B Browne's Corisande.
Mr. Darcy's Lady Loo.
Mr. A Geddis' Vale of York.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Nicety.
Mr M Goculdass' Footpedal.
Mr. M Goculdass' Volsure.
Mr M Goculdass' Czarda.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Happy Times.

BOMBAY RACES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are no doubt aware, that there are at present about ten windows lying in the second class enclosure for Paying Out Place dividends entirely closed; and the public consequently find it very inconvenient to get their Dividend upt'll 7-30 p.m. and many have to go back without receiving it. I therefore request the authorities concerned to see their way to keep open the closed 10 windows, and thereby give facility to the racing public and their staff. Also to open more Late Dividend Windows in the 2nd Enclosure instead of detaining the Public till late hours.

I would also suggest to the authorities to place similar boards in vernacular languages in the 2nd Enclosure as are seen in the First.—Yours, etc.

J. E. PATELL.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

RECURRENCE OF A MYSTIC PHENOMENON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About this time last year, I had given publicity, through the columns of your paper, to a wonderful Biological Phenomenon of a mystic nature. This unique nomenon has just commenced a repetiphenomenon has just commenced a repetition. I wish, therefore, to re-invite the attention of such of your readers who are interested in Natural Science—a science which furnishes us with so many 'Sermons in stones and streams.'

Here in Poona, on the left side of the road leading to the Servants of India Society at the culvert over the canal, there is a tree of the Holy Umber. I have been noticing, of late, that this tree has been dropping drops of fresh water from one or two of its branches for the present. Last year many of its branches were found acting similarly. This leads me to believe, that as the cold season advances, in after a few days this mystic action will be developed, and many more branches will be giving a steady spray of its holy waters. Other trees near about in the vicinity do not present this phenomenon. The public of Poona I trust, will not fail to observe this wonderful action which is more marked at about 7 a.m. in the morning and if it continues during the X'mas, some of the holiday visitors also will visit the spot and perhaps succeed in lifting the mist surrounding its mystery.

To-day I saw the Umber Tree, near the Umbraya Ganapati of Sadashiv Peth, behaving the same way at about 7-30 a.m. This observation leads me to conclude that the dropping of water has nothing to do with the environment as the first tree is situated on the side of the canal and the second tree on the side of the canal and the second tree on the side of a dry road. —Yours, etc.

S. L. VAIDYA.
Nature Study Teacher.
Training College for men, Poona, Dec. 17.

KHILAFATABAD AT GAYA.

From Our Correspondent.

GAYA, Dec. 18.

The residential quarters in Khalifatabad are now complete. Roads leading to the huts have been specially constructed and a gate on the road is under construction. Work on the Congress Pandal is being steadily pushed and the Pandal is expected to be complete in time. The Ulema Conference Pandal and huts have been constructed on good plan. Already, large numbers of spectators are seen thronging the grounds and watching with interest the progress of the work.

INDORE NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

INDORE, Dec. 18.

His Highness the Maharaja Tukajirao Holkar of Indore opened the scientific and child welfare exhibition on the 17th instant.

The All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons Conference was held at 11 a.m. to-day. An address of welcome was presented to His Highness the Maharaja on behalf of the association. His Highness the Maharaja replying paid a tribute to the medical profession and said that doctors were doing a great deal to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity that their object was a noble one and that they should carry on their work to the highest level.

BOMBAY P.C.C. DELEGATES FOR CONGRESS.

The following delegates were elected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the 37th Indian National Congress at Gaya. The first seven are the members of the All-India Congress Committee.

1. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 2. Mr. K.P. Khadilkar, 3. Mr. M.M.H.J. Chotani, 4. Mr. V. A. Desai. 5. Oosman Sobani, 6. Dr. D. Sathaye. 7. Mr. V.V. Jerajani, 8. Mr. Mathuradas Tricamji. 9. J.C. Erunja, 10. P.V. Joglekar. 11. V.L. Nappoo. 12. Jivraj G. Nensey. 13. S.L. Silam. 14. J.B. Patel, 15. R.S. Padbidri, 16. R.K. Golikere, 17. V.D. Sathaye. 18. B.N. Motiwalla. 19. Mansukhlal Ogadbhai. 20. Mrs. Ratanba L. Mehta. 21. N.D. Upadya. 22. Mr. B. N. Mehshiri, 23. Anantram Vaikuntram.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPITHA.

The following are the results of the B.A. Degree Examination.

Of the 64 candidates that appeared for the examination 40 came out successful, 5 in the first class, 22 in the second class and 22 in the pass class.

First Class (In order of merit.)

R. V. Rabde, G.L. Khare S.R. Kelkar, P.D. Joshi, D.G. Velankar.

Second Class:—V.B. Karnik, R.G. Kanade, R.M. Kulkarni, K.N. Kelkar, G.S. Gokhale, N.D. Gogate, N.G. Joshi, G.H. Joshi, A.Y. Deshpande, K.N. Naik, V.L. Nanivadekar, V. G. Pandit, K.K. Pandse, S.K. Bhave, S.V. Mehendale, M.H. Shaha, V.K. Sathe, R.G. Harshe R.B. Harolikar, Y.R. Kulkarni, S.J. Bhagwat, G.D. Datar.

Pass Class:—Y.N. Kelkar, K.H. Khadilkar, D.T. Gadre, P.V. Gadgil, D.V. Gangal, S.V. Godse, G.B. Godhole, G.L. Joshi, N.V. Joshi, S. G. Dole, G. C. Nande, G. V. Patwardhan, R V. Bahulkar, L.K. Bagal, V. D. Belapudkar V. R. Bhave, V. G. Bhave, P. B. Limaye, V. S. Vaidya, S. G. Sathe, M. M. Panchwagh, Y. R. Saraf.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KINDRED ROLL SIGNED BY A SOLDIER.

CANNOT BE TREATED AS A WILL.

Bhagubai
versus
Sudgendha and Appaji (Kosti)
(Before The Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Vernon, District Judge of Ahmednagar.

The facts material to the case are briefly, these:—

One Bala Narayan was a military sepoy serving in the regiment of 121st Pioneers. He died, while serving in the army. In his kindred Roll kept by military authorities in the column headed name of heir to estate and if desired name of person to whom estate should be made over on behalf of heir, Bala mentioned "Bhagubai sister". Relying on this entry Bhagubai sued to recover possession of Bala's house at Ahmednagar. The said house was sold by Bala's widow Sudgandha (defendant 1) to Appaji Kosti (defendant 2). The Subordinate Judge held that the kindred Roll was a Will embodying the legal declaration of the testator Bala with respect to his property which he desired to be carried into effect after his death and having found that it was proved awarded the plaintiff's claim. On appeal the District Judge, Mr. Vernon reversed the decree holding that the kindred roll could not be construed as a will and there was no proof that Bala had made n oral declaration regarding the disposal of the house in favour of his sister Bhagubai. The suit was accordingly dismissed.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff appealed and their Lordships in disposing of the appeal observed:—"It is quite clear that the kindred Roll, whatever other effect it might have, cannot be treated as a will. At the most it is in evidence that Bala made a declaration before the military authorities that Bhagu was his heir or was the person to whom his estate should be made over on behalf of the heir. It is not very clear for what purpose the kindred Roll is prepared except that the military authorities wish to know who are the next of kin in case the soldier dies. They want to know to whom the family pension should be paid, and to whom any of the effects of the deceased which may remain in their hands after his death should be handed over. The military authorities have nothing whatever to do with the landed property which a soldier may have, and we do not think that even supposing a soldier informed the military authorities that he considered a certain person to be his heir, that statement would be taken as meaning that the soldier intended to make an oral will disposing of property which would not come into the hands of the military authorities after his death. The kindred roll therefore could only be used for a limited purpose. There is no evidence in the case that Bala made an oral Will disposing of the suit property in favour of his heirs. The decree was, therefore, confirmed with costs.

Mr. Y V. Bhandarkar appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Jayant G. Rele appeared for the respondent.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

The new Madan-Luciano films at the Empress Theatre are worthy of some notice. The first of series "The Heart of an Acrobat" is being screened this week. Featuring Sansonia, the strong man of Italy it gives us some vivid pictures of the now almost defunct circus. Luciano, of the circus, saves Eve, another performer, from insult. Although she is married, Eve is secretly meeting Baron Godani. One night the Baron is shot and Eve is suspected of the crime. To save her Luciano says he is the murderer. He is arrested but subsequently escapes and assumes a new name in another city. Eve discovers him there and makes love to him, but Luciano reminds her that she is married. In revenge she discloses his identity to the police. Luciano is again arrested. During his trial it is proved that Eve's pet monkey shot the Baron.

The play is rather exaggerated in places but it is well acted throughout. Some of the stunts in the circus and on the roof are quite thrilling. One of the interesting features is Jack, the pet chimpanzee, wonderfully trained and of almost human intelligence.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amount in aid of Bengal Flood Relief Fund:—Bhogilal A. Javeri Rs. 25.

CORONER'S COURT.

BOY RUN OVER BY MOTOR.

Mr. A.R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Sultan Lalloo (12) who was knocked down and killed on Worli Road by a motor car driven by Abdul Latif Abbakhan on Sunday last.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by Sultan's head having been crushed by his having been knocked down and dragged by a motor car driven without due caution by Abdul Latif.

DEATH DUE TO BURNS.

On the 9th instant at 8 p.m. Parsotam Dalmal (28) was lighting a Kitson lamp at his master's pedh at Pydhonie, when some oil fell on him and his clothes caught fire. He was removed to J.J. Hospital where he died.

The Coroner held an inquest on Parsotam's body and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

His Excellency presided at the Elphinstone College Athletic Sports on the Oval opposite the Secretariat on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Bannerman left Government House Bombay on Monday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 19, 1922.

NON-COOPERATION.

The Non-Cooperation of Mahatma Gandhi is no merely negative movement, or it would never have roused the enthusiasm which it has roused both in India and the world outside. It is not identical with the passive resistance which has been practised in England and other European countries, on occasions by sections of the people who considered themselves wronged by the existing order. It may be defined as a policy of overcoming evil in others by increasing goodness in ourselves, and in its application to India, it means nothing less than the edifying (i.e., building up) of the Indian nation irrespective of the Government. The idea behind it was, and is, to create a state without strife or bitter feeling on the part of Indians by mere withdrawal from Government institutions and building institutions of our own, better adapted to develop and to give free scope to Indian genius, to create a realm within the realm, which shall gradually fill the realm, peacefully ousting all that is unsuitable to India's spiritual and material needs. The new creation is to be so manifestly better than the old, both in smooth working and in the elimination of all racial differences, that it will succeed the old eventually without a struggle, in a natural way. That is the constructive programme of Non-Cooperation, as we see it, and as, we believe, Mahatma Gandhi sees it; and *khaddar* is the outward symbol of that programme. It is a programme which can hardly be opposed by an enlightened Government on any grounds which would appeal to world opinion. Particularly after such a Government has proclaimed its will to give complete self-Government to India, it is hard to see how it could gracefully or with a show of righteous zeal repress a movement towards the same goal by a way less uncongenial to the Indian people than its own proposal. In our opinion, and we say it most emphatically, to hit the Government is not the aim of Non-cooperation; the aim is by the building of an Indian nation independently of Government and its institutions, to outstrip the Government in progress and so escape for ever from its doctrine of subservience, which has been a heavy stone upon the breast of India for so many years. The Government has the means and credit of the nation; it seems, therefore, at first sight, a hopeless undertaking. But Mahatma saw that it could be achieved in a short while by sacrifice. Does anybody think it is not worth achieving? India does not need a hundredth part of the revenue of Government to obtain better results in national welfare from national institutions; but she needs money, therefore, money must be sacrificed by those desirous of her welfare. And organisation being of the essence of self-rule, every man must know and take his part as in a disciplined force—the higher the discipline the greater the force. Therefore time and leisure must be sacrificed, which mean, in many cases, a career. It is for Indian men and women to ask themselves: Is the goal worth while? Having once answered "Yes" in their inmost hearts, all sacrifices will thenceforth be gladly made; for it is a great movement worthy of the best enthusiasm, a world movement shedding hopeful light beyond the bounds of India.

It is said that the enthusiasm has abated in the absence of the Mahatma, that new methods of excitement are needed in order to rouse up the people to a fresh campaign. It seems to us that Non-cooperation is the one great campaign and that what the men who talk in this way consider as its main objective was a mere defensive measure ordered by the Mahatma as an answer to unfair repression. These people magnify a detail in imagination so enormously that for its sake they are prepared to jeopardise the whole. An immense change has been wrought in the mentality of Indians by the consciousness that, under saintly leadership, they were doing things, however, poorly, *for themselves* without dependence on the fiat or the aid of Government. The boycott—nay, the absolute ignoring of the Councils has become the outward symbol of this new and independent mental posture. And now some leaders talk of entering the Councils, for the reason that they have despaired of success by other means! What do they regard as success? Is the independent mind which has been born in India nothing in their estimation? Have they ever seriously given their attention to the building up of Indian institutions suited to that mind? There would have been no flagging of enthusiasm if the true goal of Non-cooperation had been kept before the people's eyes—the people who have learnt to love that aim as the one hope of India—so that they might know that the leaders had the vision and were following it. "Where there is no vision the people perish," said the wise king. In India the people have the vision, which certain of the leaders seem to lack entirely. There is talk among the Hindus of the Mussulmans becoming lukewarm in the movement now that the Turkish Question seems to be approaching settlement. The Muslims, as a body and upon the whole, have, we think, a better understanding of Mahatma's vision than their Hindu brethren. Let the Muslims stand at Gaya resolutely for the grand ideal of Non-Cooperation, the ideal cherished by the Ali Brothers, and they will have the people with them throughout India, and will to some extent repay the debt we owe, and we acknowledge gratefully that we owe, to the great Hindu saint who rests at Yeravada until the destined hour of India's joy and liberty.

REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

"The Leader" has fallen foul of "Young India" for the latter's suggestion to repudiate the public debt of India, without, however, understanding in the least the economics or even the politics of the suggestion. The article in the "Leader" reads as if its author considered this "outrageous suggestion" exclusively as a political trump card played in the game of "Councils." Mr. Rajagopalachariar's repetition and insistence upon the unrepresentative character of the institutions which have piled up the Indian debt supplies the "Leader" with a misleading cue—misleading owing to the rooted misconception which treats such a supreme issue of national welfare as a mere problem of political tactics. "We must say that we never expected such a suggestion to emanate from Mr. Rajagopalachariar" says the "Leader," "but he has perhaps pursued the principle of the boycott of Councils to its logical end." But the "logical end" which the "Leader" derides is not the ultimate result of national bankruptcy as envisaged by it but rather the starting point of all democratic politics:—"No taxation without representation." The Allahabad oracle may not, for obvious reasons, consider the present legislatures to be unrepresentative; but it is hopelessly misled if it believes that they are considered by the people of India to be representative, even of that infinitesimal fraction constituting the existing electors. "Young India" has, therefore, done nothing more than recall attention to the fundamenal principle of political evolution on democratic lines, in seeking, through the National Congress, to warn the creditors of the Government of India that its present financial measures are not only ruinous to the people, but, being perceived to be such, and being, in sober fact, forced upon the people without their consent or concurrence, the latter do not hold themselves responsible for the consequences. But the treatment of India's public debt should not be made a mere sqabble in political expediency. It is a problem of the highest moment for the material welfare of the people of India for this and future generations. To consider it as though it were a mere question in political strategy is to expose one's own incompetence to discuss such issues. For political strategy of tactics, however important a particular move in it may seem for the moment, is essentially only a temporary consideration; while questions of the proper treatment of India's national resources and the obligations imposed thereon may affect the welfare of generations yet unborn. The problem of Council entry, even if it meets with a solution agreeable to the "Leader," will never avoid the much more fundamental question of the public debt. The latter will, in fact commence just when the former ends. The "Leader" has, therefore, signally failed to grasp the far-reaching importance of the suggestions, now in the air, for the repudiation of the whole or part of the Indian public debt.

Thus, it says that "the liability must follow the assets." But may not Mr. Rajagopalachariar ask: "What assets?" Where are they? The "Leader" speaks of "all those who have advanced or may advance money to the existing Government for the construction of railways, telegraphs, etc.," all the while forgetting that there is, in the principles of utilising public credit now in fashion in India no specific allocation of borrowed funds for particular objects. No loan is thus specifically secured, and no assets are hypothecated for the given debt. The total debt is a floating charge on the general credit of the country. Hence it is inaccurate and misleading, to say the least, to speak of the monies advanced for the construction of railways and the like as though the latter formed the specific guarantee for the repayment of the debt. It is, besides, a patent fact of recent economic history, which the "Leader" may have good reasons to ignore, that for the last eight years, at least, the debt has been mostly incurred for absolutely wasteful, unproductive and anti-national objects. For the greater portion of the period there was no real representation in India, and, therefore, there can be no consenting to such projects of borrowing. At least in one instance of moment, an appropriation of 150 crores was made solely by executive decree, *without* even a nominal consultation with the Legislature of the day. Even in more recent times the popular element in the Legislature, such as it is, has never had a say on the matter of extravagance so far as to be justly libelled by the "Leader" as having *consented* to the present scale of army and other expenditure, responsible for the recent accumulation of the debt. It has in fact no power to vote the most considerable section of our public expenditure which has caused repeated deficits and rendered borrowing unavoidable. The volume of such unproductive and unsanctioned borrowing exceeds 300 crores, which, having been incurred without the people's concurrence, and used not for their benefit, even the "Leader" ought to concede, on its own line of reasoning, the people of India would be perfectly justified in repudiating. As the system by which this wasteful uneconomic, insupportable burden is being annually added to, is in no way modified for the better "Young India" has no alternative but to suggest that the Indian National Congress do give notice, to all present and prospective creditors of the Government of India in the interest of the creditors themselves that the people of India will not consider themselves responsible for the unauthorised extravagance of the present Indian bureaucracy. But the gravest economic plea for the cancellation of our debt, in part if not wholly, remains yet to be noticed. The total debt of all kinds now amounts to Rs. 900 crores. The assets shown usually against these liabilities seem to be astonishingly slender when one values them carefully. The Railways, for example, are credited in the books as having cost 600 crores in round terms. Their productive value to-day is nil, if not negative. It is a serious charge, but it is nevertheless true literally to say that all the monies raised on the ground that they would be spent on a productive purpose viz., the railways, constitute in effect indebtedness incurred on false pretences. The economic utility of the Railways lies not in directly adding to the produce of the country, but only in improving the exchange value of commodities, already produced, by transporting them from places of a slack to those of a more intense and effective demand. In a period of depression, therefore, the Railways are bound to be a drag upon the national finances. They can never be productive in the sense that the irrigation canals, for instance, are. The only valuable, and productive assets, therefore, which India has as against these liabilities, are the canals constructed at a cost of some 80 crores. The income of the people, on the other hand, on whose general ability these heavy liabilities are alleged to have been incurred does not exceed 600 crores a year, on the most liberal computation; and from this a deduction must be made of between 225-250 crores at least by way of governmental expenditure of all kinds. They have, therefore, left for their own needs the princely sum of 15 rupees per head per annum, out of which they must feed themselves, clothe themselves, house themselves and provide working capital for their own occupations, and at the same time bear the unsecured floating charge of 900 crores. What margin does the "Leader" expect this income would leave the people to discharge the debt at all? Whether the National Congress gives solemn notice of this fact, or whether it is left for the Swarajya Assembly, when it at last materialises, to tackle this problem, of one fact we have not the slighest doubt. Proposals for cancelling the debt will not and cannot "antagonise the vast bulk of the country," as the "Leader" gloomily foreshadows. The danger rather is that such suggestions may be insufficiently digested, seized upon with more avidity than deliberation by the unthinking masses; and the attempt to arouse passions, instead of appealing to cold reasoning, in such issues is likely most effectively to defeat its own purpose.

We have so far deliberately avoided the ethical bearings of this question, not because we consider them as insignificant, but because we would not confuse them, as our Allahabad contemporary has done, with economic and political considerations. "According to no canons of private, public or international morality," the Allahabad journal says, "can such a repudiation be justified." If the "Leader" means by "repudiation" a simple negation of obligations, and calls such an action "robbery," would it moderate its censure if the pill is sugar-coated in the form of special levies to pay off the debt? The practical effect on the national purse would be exactly the same, whether we christen the operation "repudiation" plain and simple, or call it by the new fangled hybrid name to conceal its very nature, though, we must recognise, in the case of special levies, it would be more easy to pay particular attention to the requirements of distributive justice as between the rich and the poor. But if the "Leader's" objection is not merely to the form, but also to the essence of the operation, it must necessarily object to the very existence of a State, and its manifestation through a Government, which, as every tyro knows, is a predatory organisation, created for the purpose of taking a part of A's wealth to spend on the rest of his fellows for the promotion of their collective welfare. Government by its very nature must appear immoral to the anarchical ethics of absolute individualism, for all Governments spend habitually large sums, not a pie of which really belongs to them or is produced by them. Make the fundamental unsociality of private property the sacrosanct dictator of our public morality, and you will soon find all organised action utterly impossible. We doubt if there ever was a moralist, so utterly dead to the gregarious nature and social needs of mankind, as to deny to the State absolute powers of taxation, overriding the rights of private property, always supposing, of course, that the State is founded upon the free consent of the people, and is governed in accordance with their wishes. If this postulate of political morality is not disputed by the "Leader," we cannot see how it can describe the operation, which, in one form or another, is being contemplated by every important community on this globe, as a robbery. In the particular case of India, moreover, on the mere exposition of the credits and debits in a commercial balance-sheet the Indian peoples have suffered, even monetarily, far more than could be compensated for by the waiver of our present obligations. We shall not speak of the generations of the Railways deficits that had to be and were made good out of the ordinary taxation. We shall not speak of the annual drain by means of the "Home" Charges, which, at an average of £20 million per annum for 50 years, would, at 6 per cent. compound interest, amount to a sum the very magnitude of which we shudder at contemplating. But speaking only of the immediate and direct losses that the present Government of India have inflicted upon the people of this country without their consent; considering only the loss to the people of India in the single instance of exchange by fixing an arbitrary value for their commonly accepted standard of payments, the rupee, at a rate 50 per cent. higher than its true intrinsic value, we find that between 1893 and 1913, the total exports of Indian produce of £2,000 millions, which should have brought to the Indian producer, if the rupee had been left at its natural value undisturbed, 4,000 crores of rupees, actually brought less than 3,000 crores owing to that rupee being artificially adjusted to the international standard. The benefit to the Government, which, be it noted, was not a benefit to the people, by this adjustment could not exceed 200 crores in the same period. There was a net loss, directly caused owing to India's connection with the British Government and mostly absorbed by corresponding gain to the United Kingdom, of 800 crores. This does not include the recent loss occasioned by the repeated breach of faith in the matter of the rupee, and the change of the standard in consequence. India's claim against the present governors of this country will make a total sum far in excess of the amount of the debt we need to cancel. And, if justice is really the British characteristic that some of the infatuated admirers of the existing regime would claim it to be, why should not the British Government take over a portion of the debt of India, which has really been incurred for the exclusive benefit of the British Government? The "Leader," we trust, will realise that this is a matter which cannot really be dismissed by resorting to vituperation, because argument fails.

Notes of the Day

Boot-leggers and their Friends.

That the wets in America are moving heaven and earth to get behind the prohibition legislation is clear from President Hardinge's speech foreshadowing the possibility of a relaxation of the law. Those who know what an amendment to the Constitution means in America will have no difficulty in realising that the vast majority of the American people is at the back of the Eighteenth Amendment which has made America dry. The prohibition fight in America is not yet over, for the vested interests have left no expedient untried to defeat the purpose of existing legislation and they have been aided in their campaign by the wet Press which has invested bootlegging with the halo of romance with which piracy was surrounded from the days of Homer down to the last century. America has, however, one advantage which some other nations wishing to go dry lack. In India the cause of prohibition suffers because of foreign domination; and Iceland and Norway had to hang up their dry legislation because of the economic pressure brought to bear on them by Spain and France in the interests of their wine industry. Had the League of Nations been an instrument for the moral welfare of the world, instead of being merely a handmaid of the Allies, had it behind it a moral sanction, it would have stopped this blackmail.

Towards a Dry World.

In spite of the many impediments in its way, the cause of prohibition is gaining ground everywhere, to judge from the interview with Mr. Guy Hayler, President of the World Prohibition Federation, published by the "National Advocate" of America. Turkish nationalism and Sinn Fein are both sober movements, and while Russia is vacillating between prohibition and the wine standard, Finland has gone dry. Prohibition movements are gaining ground in Hungary, Poland and Denmark while local veto seems to be more favoured in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Holland. "The fine example of King Albert, cardinal Mercier, Emile Vandervelde and others, together with the active support given by the Labour party, must forward the cause of prohibition in Belgium." It is only in the wine-producing countries of Spain, France and Italy that the prohibitionists will have to put up a stiff fight with the vested interests. Among the Dominions, Newfoundland and seven out of the nine provinces of Canada already prohibit the liquor traffic. The recent referendum in New Zealand has, however, given a new lease of life to wine interests. As for Asia, it has always been against all spirits and wines. Nagpur recorded, last year, a vote of 2,332 in favour of the suppression of the saloon, with only five voting against it, and Nagpur is not the only city in this country which will gladly vote out the drink evil.

Martial Law in Egypt.

Few outside Bedlam would regard as anything but hypocritical the assurance of the British Foreign Office that Martial Law in Egypt has not been used for the purpose of suppressing the legitimate expression of political views and that "in no case has any person in Egypt been interned or exiled on account of his political opinion." If there is toleration of political opinion in Egypt why is Zaghlul Pasha still detained as a prisoner without trial in Gibraltar? If Martial Law is not being used for the suppression of the Egyptian Nationalist movement, why is Egypt at all under such Law four years after the close of the War? Do British statesmen believe that the world outside is so gullible that it can be misled by such assurances as the Foreign Office gives? Are denials of this type calculated to enhance the reputation of British Statesmen in the eyes of the world? If the aims of British rule in Egypt are so innocent and the methods so clear as the Foreign Office makes out, why continue to govern the country by Martial Law and clap political opponents into jail without even so much as a trial? If England were governed by such methods, would these statesmen say that there was freedom of opinion and liberty of the subject in that country?

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

PERFECT ECONOMIC EQUALITY NECESSARY.

-PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN WESTERN FINANCE AND TURKEY.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION IN PARIS.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

BY FELIX VALYI.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

I had a very interesting discussion, yesterdas at the *Societe d' Etudes et d' Informations economiques* on the economic future of Turkey with a few of the most prominent French writers on Eastern matters. The society invited me to introduce the discussion by a lecture on the problem of progressive Turkey. Jacques Bardoux, the famous historian of British imperialism, presided and Andre Francois Foncet, one of th most gifted young leaders of the new French political thought, arranged the meeting. Representatives of the banking and industrial world participated. Great scholars of the Sorbonne honoured the lecture by their presence. I gave a review of the progressive movement in the Islamic world, explaining the racial and historical role of Turkey as an intermediary between many civilisations in the past, and her capacity to continue to play the same role with success if the Western powers, instead of distrusting Turkey, would grant her full confidence and friendship, recognising her economic and political independence on the basis of absolute equality.

DANGER FROM EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

I declared that the moral and spiritual union of Islam could be useful and could contribute to universal human botherhood and to a new form of human civilisation if the Eastern problem could be removed from the hands of European diplomacy and could be placed in those of generous scientific men able to contribute from the technical standpoint to the economic revival of Islam. I suggested the creation of a modern scientific university at Angora and of a technical school at Koniah. Western science is necessary to Islam. Western diplomacy has been always dangerous.

The very distinguished and sympathetic audience followed my remarks with evident interest. Many questions were addressed to me for the discussion of practical co-partnership between Western finance and Turkey. I proposed perfect equality of economic treatment for the Turks, suggesting that on the board of future syndicates for Eastern business equal membership should be granted to Turks.

EQUALITY OF ECONOMIC TREATMENT FOR TURKS.

Economic education of Turkish students should be one of the practical means to prepare a new national staff in Turkey for the reorganisation of Asia Minor. Ten years of European sympathy and scientific help would be sufficient to complete Mustapha Kemal's work.

REORGANISATION OF ASIA MINOR.

The Society of Economic Studies has decided to publish the lecture and to continue in the future to give sympathetic attention to the progressive movement in the East. Perhaps it would be possible to found an Islamic Department and create a scientfic committee in order to help Muslim countries in technical and economic education. The French scientific world takes a very sympathetic attitude in this matter.

BRITISH PRESS SUPPORT MR. LAW'S POLICY.

OCCUPATION UNTHINKABLE.

DELHI, Dec. 18.

A complete unanimity of tone marks the comments of the week-end press upon the attitude of Great Britain towards the question of Reparations. From the conservative "Spectator" to the most advanced publications, emphasis is everywhere laid upon the entire support which Mr. Bonar Law possesses in his policy towards this problem. "The Spectator" says:—"All Englishmen disapprove of the occupation of more German territory. They will not help in such an enterprise. They want France to get every sou she can, but they will not join in the scheme which in their belief would bring France nothing and would besides jeopardise all Europe." The Socialist review, the "New Statesman" says:—"Britain has offered what is in substance a large concession to France in the shape of a reduction of her debt and moratorium would of course attach to it conditional upon her abstaining from a policy of invasion and we can discuss guarantees from Germany which do not involve violence. Beyond that discussion is useless." The "New Statesman" thinks among the inevitable consequences of any such action would be heavy financial slump in Europe and above all in France itself. The advanced Liberal organ, "The Nation" says:—"No British Government with over a million unemployed in the country could agree to a policy which must have as its inevitable result still further disorganisation of European industry, commerce and finance." The Conservative "Sunday Times" says:—"There is practically nobody in these islands who does not believe that further forcible seizure of German territory will bring the whole economic structure of Europe crashing down." The Conservative, "Observer" says:—"The British Government and the people are prepared to do all they can, short of making their own situation unbearable. All Germany under Herr Cuno realises at last that the choice lies strictly between real payment and total inevitable ruin. When Fate trembles perilously in the balance it is absolutely in the power of America to turn the scales."—(B. O. W.)

REPARATIONS AND AMERICA.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INTEREST.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

New York.—The determination of President Harding to find some way of settling the reparation problems is generally approved. The "Tribune" congratulates the administration and says it is apparently entering the European economic problem at a precise moment when the American solution will become possible. The "Times" advocates the equipping of Europe with ploughs and seeds, not for humanity's sake, but because it is a good business. The despatches from Washington indicate that the initial step will probably be the participation of American experts in the investigation of Germany's ability to meet the reparation obligations. President Harding has sounded the senators on the advisability of another international conference.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS QUESTIONS.

U. S. GOVT'S PARTICIPATION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Several papers regard the statements from Washington with regard to the possible American intervention in the reparations questions as probably in the nature of kite-flying to test the American opinion before the White House commit itself to any decision.

The "New York Times" corespondent at Washington says that Senator Borah has issued a statement making it clear that the irreconcilable Senators whose views he represents will oppose the Government participation in the effort to adjust the reparations problem unless the Allies materially change their attitude towards Germany and put their own house in order.

The "New York Times" says that the statement shows extreme difficulties facing the Government in carrying out its earnest desire to assist Europe.—Reuter.

POLISH PRESIDENT'S ASSASINATION.

THROUGH POLITICAL MOTIVES

WARSAW INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Warsaw.—President M. Narutowicz died in a few minutes. An aide-de-camp arrested the assailant. The body was covered with Polish flag and taken to the Palace in the presidential carriage followed by a large crowd. All flags were flown at half mast, places of amusement were closed and business suspended. Great indignation is expressed at the outrage but the country is calm. The President of the Chamber is temporarily acting as the President and has entrusted the chief of the general staff, General Hadislas Sikorski, with the formation of a Cabinet. M. Skrzynski, the Polish Minister at Bukharest, becmes the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

MURDER OUTCOME OF PARTY ANIMOSITY.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Polish President, M. Narutowicz, was a Lithuanian engineer by profession and only entered politics two years ago. His election to the presidency was unexpected and due to the support of the Jews and racial minorities on the fifth ballot. It roused intense animosity among the hitherto dominant parties, one result being the resignation of the Cabinet. The assassin was a member of the National Democratic Party.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—Marshal Pilsudski has agreed provisionally to act as Chief of the General Staff in succession to Sikorski.

ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Warsaw.—The acting President, Rataj, will convoke the Assembly on Wednesday for the purpose of electing new President. General Sikorski, the new Premier, has dismissed the Director of Police and other officials. He has, also, issued a proclamation declaring his readiness to defend order and demanding complete calm and stating that those responsible for the dastardly assassination will suffer the penalty of law and any attempt at revenge will be sternly suppressed.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

LABOUR MAJORITY.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Melbourne.—The latest election results indicate the possible state of the parties; Nationalists 27, Labour 35, Country Party 10 and Liberals 3. In a previous messag Labour was given 44 seats; this should have been 34. Several doubtful seats may alter the position.—Reuter.

INDIAN COLLECTIONS FOR AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The "Observer" says that Mr. A. S. Vernay, a well known art connoisseur, is proceeding to India on Thursday to meet Colonel Faunthorpe at Lucknow with the object of forming a collection of mamals, reptiles and birds of India for presentation to the American museum of natural history.—Reuter.

A FAMILY'S SACRIFICES IN WAR.

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The remarkable war sacrifice of one English family was recognised at West Kirby yesterday when a memorial was unveiled to the memory of the five sons of one mother who were killed during the War. The sixth son, sole survivor of the family, had both legs shot away.—(B. O. W.)

THE SHAH ARRIVES AT TEHERAN

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Teheran.—The Shah arrived here to-day and received an enthusiastic reception.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MEMOIRS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

New York.—It is announced that the "Times" and the "Chicago Tribune" have cancelled their contract with Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the publication of his memoirs on the ground that Mr. George has now entered into a contract with the United Press of America to write articles on international topics.—Reuter.

A Liverpool message says the British steamer "Smerdis" from Bordeaux ran into the anchor cable of the steamer "City of London" and sank. Five of the crew were saved but the remainder, about eleven, are missing. The "City of London" was undamaged.

A later message says that ten the Brtish steamer "Smerdis" with the 'City of London." The accident occurred in darkness and the impact ripped open the side of the "Smerdis" which sank in a few minutes. —(Reuter).

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Fitz George.—Reuter.

KHADI PROPAGANDA

B. P. C.'S STRIKING SUCCESS.

MORE VOLUNTARY WORKERS NEEDED.

As a result of the intensive propaganda and khadi sale undertaken by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, we are given to understand that the total sales of khadi in Bombay city have amounted to Rs. 1,39,000.

It appears that the results would have proved far more encouraging if more voluntary workers had come forward to push on with the sales, and it is estimated that, with more workers in the field during the past few weeks, Bombay should easily have attained to the figure of Rs. 5,00,000. It is intended to resume the work after the Session of the Congress at Gaya, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee hopes that workers will offer themselves in large numbers to undertake the work, which is the pivotal of our national goal.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the Khadi month the way in which the people of Kombay treated the Khaddar hawkers, has convinced me that the love for our beloved leader in the hearts of the people is very strong. The first and foremost honour goes to the videsi cloth merchants. In spite of the heavy losses which this class has sustained owing to the Khaddar propaganda, the sympathy of these merchants towards the khaddar programme is unaffected. Despite the fact that a number of videsi cloth merchants have, in the natural course of business lost a large part of their profit due to the khaddar propaganda, and bitterly complained of the ruin of their trade, they were so moved by patriotic feelings on our approaching them that they cheerfully purchased large quantities of khaddar either for personal use or for presentation to charitable institutions.

The next place of honour undoubtedly goes to the residents of Mandvi. At least 80 per cent. of the people there appeared to have clothed themselves in khaddar. Their devotion to the saintly Bapu was entirely sincere, and although their drawers were full of khaddar clothes, these noble residents vied with one another in their eagerness to give us big order. Their love for their country was real and free from any selfish taint.

At Matunga the useful work done by the president and all other members of the Matunga Committee was admirable. In the Fort, the Gujrati speaking Banias and the Katchi Bhatias were very sympathetic and a large quantity of khaddar was sent to charitable institutions mostly to the boarding schools, by them.

For lack of time and workers, the Bhuleshwar Ward. the Mahomedan localities and some of the markets could not be tapped by the hawkers, who did their level best to dispose of the largest quantity of khaddar during the month in question.—Yours, etc.

ONE OF THE KHADDAR HAWKERS.
Bombay, Dec. 18.

FRENCH TRANSPORT ON FIRE.

DEATH ROLL ESTIMATED AT 15.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A Constantinople message says the death-roll of the French transport "Vinhlong" is now estimated at fifteen, including eight Senegalese riflemen. There was a dreadful panic on the vessel which, besides the crew of three hundred, carried a company of Senegalese and some officers' wives, making five hundred, and also army stores. The rescue work was hampered by the explosion of munitions and smoke and flames. The destroyers came so slose that many escaped by clambering down the ropes and planks. The British destroyer tried to tow the transport ashore in order to beach her, but was unsuccessful. The salvage tugs were powerless in the face of the floating furnace. It is believed that the fire was due to a short circuit.

COMPLETION OF BRITISH EVACUATION.

CHEERING CROWDS IN DUBLIN STREETS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Remarkable scenes marked the completion of the British evacuation of Dublin and the transfer of the remaining barracks and posts. Dense cheering crowds lined the streets when the last four British regiments numbering between three and four thousand marched past General Macready. The pressure of the crowd at Northwall was so great that the ranks were broken and the quay gates rushed. The Irish Commander-in-Chief Mulcahy attended the transfer of military headquarters after which the Irish tricolor was hoisted. The troopship sailed to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "Let Erin Remember."

DEATH OF A LABOUR M. P.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The first death in the new Parliament has occurred in the person of the Labour member, Mr. Bell, involving a by-election in Newcastle East, where he gained seat with a majority of 3,085.

[redacted]IGLING TURKEY.

[redacted]ORITIES AND THE LEAGUE.

GREEK PATRIARCHATE'S INTRIGUES.

CEMENTING MUSLIM UNITY.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

(BY FELIX VALYI.)

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1-30 p.m.

In connection with the main features of last week at Lausanne I would add a few words to the British Press comments on the Turkish declaration to join the League of Nations. Firstly it is the European diplomacy which asked and invited Turkey to enter into the Combine of Geneva. If some mean-spirited London papers like the Gladstonian "Westminster Gazette" have used the Turkish acceptance for addressing new insults to Turkey, one can only say that such attempt to disguise the truth seems against the spirit of gentlemanliness which has been an English adjunct in the past.

TURKISH GENEROSITY BETTER THAN CECILIAN PRINCIPLES.

In spite of all Press comments the control of the Geneva League means nothing if its statutes remain unalterable. I am convinced that Turkish and Muslim generosity is a much better protection for minorities than Cecilian or Gladstonian principles. The League of Nations never succeeded in protecting the Hungarian minorities in Transylvania, although Rumania signed "minority" treaties. I hope time will help to demonstrate that the Turkish signature from a juridical point of view has more value than Balkanic promises. The admission of Turkey to the League of Nations, which probably will necessitate an extraordinary assembly in February or March, may become of importance if the League should meet in a new spirit, entirely different from that of its Balfourian period. The minorities clause is to be discussed again on Monday, on which discussion will depend the convocation of a special meeting of the Assembly of the League, early in the new year. The programme of ten points drawn up as the basis of negotiation involves the recognition of the minority clauses of the European treaties; A general amnesty for political offences; Free movement for voluntary emigration of minorities; Liberty of education; Guarantees for cooperation with League of Nations. The other points are of minor importance except the final point concerning "a national home" for the Armenians. On this point Turkey could never accept European pressure. Loyal Armenian citizens could continue to work in Turkey but special rights cannot be given to any race. For the same reason the Greek patriarchate with the whole phanar (entourage) must cease to function in Constantinople.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES' PRESSURE.

This proposal, however, has been met by rigorous disapproval and protests from American citizens. Telegrams have been pouring in from America in the last few days against the Turkish demand. The federation of European Protestantism joined American protests. The foolish prejudices of such missionary societies are the chief impediment to the very conciliatory spirit which animates Ismet Pasha. The European and American churches instead of trying to be reconciled with the Muslim world are obstinately offering themselves as the obstacle to a new Anglo-Saxon policy towards Islam. Turkey charges the patriarchate with many political intrigues. It is a historical fact that as an institute the patriarchate was always a menace to Turkish security. All the privileges granted generously by the old Turkish regime to Christian institutions, like the Patriarchate. have lapsed. In future Turkey will regard religious heads merely as priests who have no right to deal with the Government on behalf of their followers. Christians will be treated like minorities in other countries, under the League of Nations scheme. These clauses take the place of all the special edicts which have protected Christians before. The political activity of the Greek patriarchate has been the cause of all the racial dissensions in Turkey for five hundred years. The last patriarch, Meletios IV, who recently visited America and propagated anti-Muslim feelings there, was chiefly responsible for the Greek megalomania.

A SHATTERED DREAM.

The dream to establish the capital of the orthodox church in Constantinople is finished. The Phanar which for centuries has been the Vatican of the "Orthodox" world will cease to be the Rome of Eastern Christians, According to Turkish estimates a hundred thousand Greeks not born in the city of Constantinople will be forced to leave. If Europe wants to make the Greek exodus comfortable she can offer sleeping cars and wagon restaurants to her so-called friends. European diplomatic methods are responsible before history for the misfortunes provoked by "Orthodox" intrigues.

CEMENTING MUSLIM UNITY.

Muslim unity has been enhanced by European hostility. The "Chicago Tribune" states to-day, in a Stamboul cable, that declarations of loyalty and allegiance from Egypt, from India, from Afghanistan arrive, approving the grand Angora Assembly's decision on the Caliphate. Foreign Islamic communities, including Mahommedan leaders of Arabia, have telegraphed similar assurances. Pledges of support come from British Colonies.

ANGORA-AFGHANISTAN ALLIANCE.

The "Times" published yesterday the remarkable treaty of defensive alliance entered into between Angora and Afghanistan in which the latter recognizes the rights of the Turkish Caliphate. The independence of both signatories based on the doctrine of self-determination is recognized but the moral and spiritual union of the Islamic world is accepted, as a principle under Turkish leadership as Turkey has led the whole Islamic world by uplifting and upholding the flag of the Caliphate for such a long time. Islam and Turkey have never been more united than by the splendid work of Lloyd George.

FREEDOM OF IRAK.

ENTIRELY UNCONNECTED WITH OIL.

BY FELIX VALYI.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 7-15 p.m.

Reuter's note yesterday on the Mosul problem and the British memorandum summarising the British view of Irakian dependance both strategically and economically on the Mosul region is an interesting document from the psychological point of view. The Turkish contention that Mosul is racially and geographically one with Asia Minor is contested by Reuter, who explains that strategically the freedom of Irak would be impossible if Mosul were occupied by the Turks, who would be only a day's march from the Baghdad Teheran road, on which northern Mesopotamia is dependent, and only seventy miles from Baghdad itself.

DUE ONLY TO BRITISH OBLIGATIONS.

Reuter affirms that the British position in this matter is entirely unconnected with oil but is due simply to British obligation as a mandatory power. Might one ask if the Turkish Petroleum Company which was the subject of Anglo-Turkish negotiations in June 1914, before the war, was protected by Sir Louis Mallet, the then British Ambassador in Constantinople for humanitarian reasons? Every expert in Eastern economics knows the whole truth about Mosul, and it is useless to create the impression that the well being of Mesopotamia was the main reason of the Irakian policy which gave to Feisul his kingdom? The truth is that oil is the principal motive form of present world politics for Western Powers as well as for America. Business-like negotiations between England and Turkey should recognize this truth as a basis for new relations, and should be conducted frankly as a matter of bargaining, instead of racial vanity.

KEMAL BETTER SECURITY THAN FEISUL.

Turkey has something to offer to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, viz, security for her projected pipe lines and her oil wells. The Irakian kingdom is nothing more than a frontage and a very week frontage of British oil policy. Perhaps Mustapha Kemal Pasha could secure the interests of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company better than Feisul.

ANGLO-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP, A NECESSITY.

I have good reason to suppose that the self-made man on the throne of Mesopotamia is personally convinced that his kingdom is in danger of disappearing very shortly if he cannot succeed in securing recognition from Angora, whose neighbourhood he regards with some anxiety. His representative in London is now preaching reconciliation between Turkish and Arabian nationalism and speaks beautiful language on the necessity of a *rapprochment* between Baghdad and Angora. The unanimous solidarity of the Islamic world with the new Caliphate has given to his Irakian majesty to think. Why refuse to recognise the whole political reality which pleads for frank discussion of both British and Turkish interests and which may lead to the revival of Lord Beaconsfield's intelligent policy at No. 10 Downing Street? The frank admission of reciprocal truths has never been an impendiment to friendship between good fellows. The truth is that the British Empire needs Turkish friendship for its vital interests and Turkey needs British friendship for her economic future

OIL-FIELDS OF M[redacted]

AMERICA BARGAINING FOR A S[redacted]E.

INDIAN AIR FORCE SCANDAL.

SAUCE FOR ITALY, NOT FOR RUSSIA!

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

It is stated that the Government has for sometime been in possession of a report by Sir John Salmond on his investigation of the Royal Air Force in India. The report, it is said, revealed a condition of affairs which was nothing less than a scandal. The report was not published, and even now its publication has not been decided on. It must not be thought, however, that no steps have been taken towards reform. They have. The force is to be materially increased; and the command is to carry the rank of "Air Vice-Marshal"! It sounds like the rich spacious days of Gilbert and Sullivan.

A SHOCK TO JUNKERS

The debate on the Address was characterised by a remarkable series of frank statements, principally by Labour men and communists; and one of these has acquired a certain significance from the rapid development of events. Mr. Newbold, member for Motherwell, made some remarks which were treated as extravagant at the time. He asked the Premier: "Why are you not going to withdraw from Mesopotamia? Let the Rt. Hon. gentleman ask his constituents whether he should withdraw. Let him ask his constituents,—four-fifths of the shareholders of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. He is not going to do it. There is not 'tranquillity,' but the arrangement of a nice little deal with the Shell Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company. That is how you are going to do it. We know your little game." This shocking statement, expressed with such unparliamentary bluntness, was supposed to be a specimen of street-oratory out of place, and of no account.

COMMUNIST'S UNPARLIAMENTARY BLUNTNESS.

A wire from the "Herald" correspondent in Lausanne, dated Friday 24th November, created a certain hesitancy about accepting such a simple explanation. The message reads "In this fight (the underground bargaining for the oilfields of Mosul) the real protagonists are the Shell group, with its Royal Dutch and Anglo-Persian affiliations, and the Standard Oil group, with its powerful affiliated companies in France . . . In return for the oil of Mosul they (the Turks) may even be granted the political sovereignty of the Mosul region! . . . The British and the French have already divided the Mosul oil between them, the former having retained the lion's share of 75 per cent. under the Sykes-Picot oil agreement. A revision of this agreement, however, is now proposed, under which the shares of both nations will be reduced, in order to admit America to a percentage of the oil output,—probably 25 per cent. And the Italians will demand the ratification of . . . a small oil concession near Erzerum."

BIG FINANCE OF OIL.

When I wrote in 1919 that the British aim in the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire was linked up with "the control of the Oily Places," I too was called a "mob orator." Yet to-day's revelations are fishy enough to cause even the anti-Turk "Star" to perpetuate the following joke: "To the victor the oils."

The subterranean arrangements slipped a cog somewhere, for on Saturday 25th the American observer at the Lausanne Conference intervened, and declared in favour of "equality of economic opportunity". This blessed formula is practically identical in meaning with that which the Cornish parson used on his congregation, anxious to depart for a week: "Let us all start fair, boys." It is understood to mean that Standard Oil is not saisfied with Lord Curzon's negotiations, and demands equal shares in the Mosul concessions. It is said that Lord Curzon offered to concede the Turkish demand for sovereignty of the Mosul region, on condition that the Turks recognised a revised arrangement recently made in London, whereby oil interests were distributed among British, French and Americans. Ismet Pasha, the Turkish leader is stated to have absolutely rejected the proposal.

SAUCE ONLY FOR ITALY.

Last week I wrote on the sympathy shown to an anti-parliamentarian dictator, by constitutionalists who denounce "Bolshevists" for attacking parliamentarism. They are quite in favour of dictature, provided it is not the "dictature of the proletariat." Signor Mussolini has dominated the puppet Parliament of Italy and made it agree to the suspension of Parliament for over a year. During that time Signor Mussolini and his army will be Italy, at least as much as M. M. Lenin and Trotsky with their army are Russia. The "mother of Parliaments" swallows this whole. She refers to it as "energetic action."

ANOTHER STEP IN POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The next step in the path of political education was taken on 28th November. Greece shot five ex-Ministers and a general, in Athens, after a court-martial, for having lost the war in Anatolia. England made a formal protest, the British Minister being withdrawn; which was the least that could be done, as the Greeks had ignored a request to exercise clemency. This protest will soon be forgotten and relations resumed. Why do I say so? Because on June 11th, 1903, Serbia brutally murdered King Alexandra and Queen Draga,—England broke off relations,—but resumed diplomatic relations three years after. No repentance had been expressed, nor the murderers punished. Serbia was afterwards backed in every way, and eventually an empire has been given to her. The defeated Greek maniacs will probably care as little for the departure of the British Minister as they did for his counsels of sanity. Their troubles in any case will be brief. Even while the British are breaking relations with Greece, the British representative at Lausanne is awarding Greece chunks of Turkish territory.

WHAT OF MAJORITIES?

Kindly-disposed readers will comprehend that I am here referring to the decision on Western Thrace. The Turks demanded, not the restoration of Western Thrace to Turkey, but the institution of a plebiscitum which would demonstrate the existence of a Turkish majority in the population. They assumed that it would follow that the Allies must then allot it to Turkey. The Allies have, however, agreed in advance that they will reject the proposal of a plebiscitum, and that the territory shall be kept as the accidents of war left it, partly in Bulgarian and partly in Greek hands. These fortunes of war left the south-eastern part in the hands of the Allies; and they could, had they wished, have restored that part to Turkey, and to that extent redeemed Lloyd George's pledge of January, 1918. With present allotment to Greece and Bulgaria, the result will be that preponderantly Muslim lands pass under Christian control. These are the figures:—

Turks 747,628 (76.5 per cent. of the total population); Greeks 110,041 (11.2 per cent. of the total population); Bulgarians 110,740 (11.3 per cent. of the total population); Jews 5,195, Vlachs 2,151, Armenians 1,889, (1.0 per cent. of the total population). Total 977,644.

Small wonder that the Allies refused a plebiscitum. But what about self-determination, autonomy, the infamy of alien rule, and so on? Is there no society for the "Protection of Majorities"?

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Near and Middle East Association was held last week, and Mr. A. P. Tully spoke by invitation on the subject of the Capitulations. Mr. Tully very properly supported, and emphatically, the resolution of the Turks to be rid of these ancient millstones round their necks. The discussion on the subject disclosed the heterogeneous nature of this association. Relieved by a handful of real pro-Turks, a crowd of anti-Turks and another crowd of half-hearts and neutrals dominate the deliberations. Capt. Bennett, Major Bettelheim and Mr. Tully were the only whole hoggers in sight. Lord Gleichen as chairman tried to be neutral and well-disposed, as did Lord Islington. Miss Edith Durham cannot be called exactly pro-Turk, but she backed up the speaker's contentions that Turks could not be able to govern at all if every foreign domicile was to be a refuge for conspirators. Lord Newton was very anti, and among the other antis or half-hearts were Sir Edward Boyle (Balkan Committee) and Sir Denison Ross. Such gatherings, because of the prevalence of titles, are considered influential. The question arises, however, of what use is the influence, when it is chiefly directed in the interests of British trade and imperialism, and against economic liberty for the Turks? What distresses me most in connection with the pronouncements of the leaders is their cynical disregard of the considered opinion of India, and especially of the Khilafat movement.

"DEPRAVED DRIVEL" OF OLYMPIANS.

The evening journals of 25th published a report from Paris that M. Franck, director of "Olympia", Paris, telegraphed to Ismet Pasha an offer of an engagement for a month to the ladies of the late Sultan's harem, left behind in Constantinople on his flight. The report went on to state that the reply was to the effect that the "ladies were not hungry, but would accept good engagements." A representative of some person referred to as "Flo" Ziegfeld was stated to be prepared to carry the ladies to America, in case they fulfilled a Paris engagement. We do not know what sort of entertainment "Flo" runs, but "Olympia" is a notorious promenade. It is atrocious to think of the household of a monarch, erroneously supposed to be composed of wives and concubines, in reality composed of educated and virtuous ladies, being the subject of such depraved drivel.

Mr. Tully, the London correspondent of the "Vakt", of Constantinople, points out the impossibility of Turkish women appearing even on a well-conducted and reputable stage. It is in direct opposition to all Turkish and Muslim custom, and it was therefore certainly never considered for a moment by a Turkish Government delegate. Luckily the details of the report bore their condemnation on them. "The ladies were not hungry",—an elegant and reassuring declaration! It is to be presumed that this is the language the Christian "ladies" of Olympia employ in their correspondence. It is very foreign to Turkish manners.

BRITISH SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

SOCIALIST TRIBUTE TO MR. HYNDMAN.

November 25th was the first anniversary of the cremation of Mr. H. M. Hyndman, described as "the Founder of British Social Democracy," and a party of his friends and followers observed the occasion by assembling in the afternoon opposite the niche containing his ashes in the cloisters of the Golder's Green Crematorium.

Mr. H. W. Lee, editor of "Justice", who presided said that they had met to pay a slight tribute to the memory of one of the most remarkable men of recent times. The cause of Socialism to-day was not in the position in which it was forty years ago. It had been popularised, mainly owing to the work of Hyndman and his associates in the early eighties, the success of which they gladly saw at the General Election. If Hyndman had been less strenuous in his insistence on clear Socialist principles he might have done better for the Social Democratic Federation, but those who worked with him knew that in addition to the materialist side, which he showed to *dilletante* critics, he had an idealist side which kept him in youthful enthusiasm up to the day of his death.

Mr. Dan Irving, M.P., said that it was not there that they visualised Hyndman's living person, but in the public assembly and the committee-room, where in carrying on the work of emancipating the people from the conditions of capitalism the inspiration of his memory came back most vividly. They viewed the recent successes with mixed feelings, but their old comrade would have greeted them as an indication that the people were rousing themselves from that dead apathy with which they could do nothing in the past.

Mr. Jack Jones, M.P., said that Hyndman fought all the time for the common people, who did not always recognise what he was doing for them. His work had established the fact that there were only two classes—the workers and the others—and that the fight was now between the Haves and the Have-nots. It was now established that the working-classes had the power, if they had the will, to solve the main difficulties of their lives by concentrating industrially and politically.

THE GREEK EXECUTIONS.

PLEA FOR CLEMENCY DISREGARDED.

The Athens correspondent of "The Times" wired on the 28th ultimo, *re* the Greek executions:—

The ex-Ministers, MM. Gounaris, Theotokis, Baltazzis, Stratos, and Protopapadakis, and General Hadjianestis were found guilty of treason by the Court Martial which has been trying them, and sentenced to death.

All six prisoners were shot about noon today. Admiral Goudas and General Stratigos were also found guilty, and were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

THE CHARGES.

M. Gounaris and the other politicians, as well as General Hadjianestis, were put on trial before a Court Martial on November 13, being charged with treason and responsibility for the defeat of the Greek forces in Asia Minor.

In particular, the ex-Ministers were charged with withholding from the Greek nation the fact that the Allies refused aid to Greece while King Constantine was on the throne; that they ordered the opening of the Asia Minor campaign before mobilization was complete; entered on the Angora campaign against military advice; appointed General Hadjianestis, a person of unbalanced mind, as commander-in-chief, and insisted on supporting King Constantine, a policy which led the nation to disaster.

The hearing of witnesses for the prosecution ended on the 19th. Meanwhile, Mr. Lindley, the British Minister, had presented a Note to the Greek Government urging that the ex-Ministers should be treated with clemency. M. Politis, the Foreign Minister, was in favour of sending an affirmative reply, but the Revolutionary Committee—the organization which caused the abdication of King Constantine and is the actual governing authority—took up an irreconcilable attitude.

In their defence both General Hadjianestis and M. Theotokis declared that the greater part of the blame for the *debacle* in Anatolia fell upon General Poponlas. General Hadjianestis also attributed the collapse of the Greek troops to the moral fatigue of the army after many years of continuous fighting. M. Theotokis, referring to King Constantine's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Anatolia, stated that a "friendly Great Power" had given them to understand that the moral force of the King ought to be made use of.

General Stratigos said that M. Gounaris was reported to have received, while in London, encouragement from Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Horne) was stated to have sent M. Gounaris a letter promising financial support. M. Protopadakis made a defence of his financial operations.

M. Stratos dealt largely with King Constantine's return, dwelling on statements by M. Poincare to the effect that Frenchmen would not long be able to remain estranged from their old friend and ought at least to seek an explanation from the King. M. Gounaris was ill during the greater part of the trial, but on the first day he made an eloquent speech denying the competency of the Court and demanding to be tried by the ordinary tribunals.

The Court was presided over by General Othonaios, the only Greek general who conducted the proceedings in an excellent manner. On Thursday last Colonel Gregoriadis, who acted as prosecutor, recapitulated the evidence and asked the Court to pronounce sentence of death.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

SITUATION GETTING WORSE

MR. BHAWANI DAYAL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Bhawani Dayal, Editor of "Hindi" and Vice-President, Natal Indian National Congress, arrived on Sunday last to attend the Congress. Mr. Dayal went to South Africa on the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi and together with his wife took active part there and was sent to jail for three months. Since then he has devoted his life to public part in the passive resistance movement work both as a writer and speaker. The Indian community in South Africa looks up to him with great respect on account of his work for them.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle representative Mr. Dayal said that the position of Indians in South Africa, at the present time, was very serious. The anti-Indians were moving heaven and earth to sweep Indians out of the country and Government had now resorted to "voluntary repatriation" in order to assist them. Government had its agents to influence the poor and ignorant Indian settlers by means of threats and inducements to get out of South Africa and make the way clear for the whites.

Asked if he felt sure that they were Government agents, Mr. Dayal said that they were paid by Government and appointed by them. General Smuts had declared only lately that Natal committed the greatest blunder in employing Indian in the early days of the colony. Coming from the Premier of South Africa, it was a very serious statement. The Governor-General had already given his assent to the Alienation of Land Ordinance. The Ordinance about the licensing of shops had, however, been vetoed by him. Mr. Hullet, the man at the back of this anti-Indian movement and a big planter and member of Parliament, had now publicly declared that he would introduce it again in Parliament, and if the Governor-General vetoed it, then the South African Party would not support the Government. This was a serious threat. The other disabilities under which Indians are now suffering were also serious. For instance, in the Emigration Regulations of 1913, there was a clause which empowered the Government to deport from South Africa any man who was convicted of a criminal offence. That act was not meant for Indians only, but it was a general act. The Government however, were using the provisions of that Act to deport Indians—both the guilty and innocent. It entailed great hardship on Indians and their families. When a man was deported his family was detained in South Africa and left without any means of livelihood. The women and children had either to starve or depend on the charity of Indians.

RACIAL PREJUDICES.

Other grievances like the reservation of back seats in tram cars and reserved compartments in railway carriages still remained. The most respectable Indians were herded together with Negroes and compelled to occupy the back benches with them, while the uncleanest among the whites could occupy the front benches without any objection. If cleanliness were a criterion, there would be no objection to the arrangement. But as colour was the only thing which mattered, it was a great humiliation to Indians.

Indians were also threatened with new dangers. In the smaller towns Indians, who are the children of indentured Indians, were not allowed to go out of their houses after 9 p.m. It was proposed to revive the old emigration law preventing indentured Indians from going out at night. This grievance had become particularly acute in Richmond and Howick.

Mr. Bhawani Dayal next said that the eyes of South African Indians were turned towards India to-day and that they had realised that unless their Mother country was emancipated from the thraldom of a foreign country, they would never be able to raise their heads in other countries. They were convinced that India must get Swaraj first in order to give freedom of movement to her children abroad and secure to them the full rights of citizenship. Otherwise Mr. Dayal was apprehensive that the Indian position might grow worse every day.

The bad example of South Africa of humiliating Indians was now being copied by the Portuguese in the Delgoa Bay Territory. Here, Indians were not treated badly before. But the example of Natal had infected them. Mr. Dayal spoke of his own case as an instance and said that he was a second-class passenger by the ss "Karoa" and as such was entitled to land at Delgoa Bay. But he was prevented from doing so by the policeman there, who alowed the white passengers to land without any let or hindrance. The Port Captain, however, gave Mr. Dayal the necessary permission, but the white policeman wanted to keep the passport with him, and on Mr. Dayal refusing to hand it over to him, he pushed him back into the steamer, but subsequenly on the advice of his friends, Mr. Dayal complied with the demand and surrendered the passport, whereupon he was allowed to land. The highest authorities were telegraphed to complaining of the ill-treatment, and an enquiry was held without any result.

Mr. Dayal is now in India to attend the Congress Sessions at Gaya. He delivered lectures at Mombassa and Delgoa Bay on the condition of Indians abroad and was accorded a hearty reception by Indians there. Mr. Dayal is accompanied by Mr. A. Dookan who has large business interests in South Africa, but has settled at present in Dublin, with his family. Mr. Dookan will make a tour of India, before returning to Dublin.

GANDHI DAY

STRI SABHA'S CELEBRATIONS

PARVATI DEVI CONGRATULATED

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Monday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding.

At the outset Mrs. Naidu said that it was after a period of six months' that she was again in their midst to address them, but she assured them that on every "Gandhi Day," she had sincerely remembered the Sabha and its manifold activities. She was glad to tell them that from the 18th of November till now they had sold khaddar to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000.

MR. PUNTAMBEKAR'S SPEECH.

Principal Puntambekar at the outset, thanked them for having asked him to address them for the second time. Four months back he had had an opportunity of speaking to them on "Gandhi Day."

After referring to the poverty stricken condition of India and the duty of every Indian to improve matters, he said that the two supreme things that Mahatma Gandhi had taught them were "to stand on their own legs," and "to educate their women" so that they might be able to take a keen and active part in the political regeneration of India.

They should remember that the amelioration of their country mainly depended upon women, and as such, their privileges and birth-rights should be respected by men.

Concluding, Mr. Puntambekar appeals to the women of Bombay to bring up their children in the true national spirit.

FUTILITY OF COUNCILS.

Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah, next, addressing them paid a glowing tribute to the Mahatma. Mr. Vadilal said that in Bengal there were men of great abilities to carry on the campaign for Swarajya but nobody there had surpassed the great sacrifices of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Vadilal also said that by entering the councils, in large numbers, the nationalists would not be able to achieve anything for their country.

SHRIMATI PARVATIBAI CONGRATULATED.

On the motion of Shrimati Ratanbahen, a resolution was unanimously passed congratulating Shrimati Parbatibai of the Punjab who was recently convicted under sections 124 and 153 and sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment. The resolution, further, assured the Government that notwithstanding the harsh sentence on Parvatibai the women of India would not be deterred from following in the footsteps of Parvati Devi.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Naidu terminated the meeting.

'DUTY TOWARDS MAHATMA.'

JOGNI ANAND LAHRI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha Jogni Ananda Lahri delivered a lecture you "Our duty towards the Mahatma" at the Marwadi Vidyala Hall. Miss Perin D. Navroji presiding. The meeting was held to celebrate the Gandhi Day.

The Jogni said to set the Mahatma free their first duty was to wear khadi. There was no shame in wearing rough clothes made in their own country. Khadi was, besides, very healthful, far more healthful than their foreign clothes. Did they not want to keep their money in their own country for the good of their countrymen. If they wanted to use foreign luxuries then they could never hope to improve the economic condition of their country. The mills were a source of constant danger to their community, in that they produced diseases by overcrowding and smoke and if they wanted to spread health among the people, abolish disease then they should give up the use of mill-made clothes. The only course open to them was to use khadi, for their own good and for the good of the people. They could not observe their own *dharma* except by doing their duty to their country. Unity was the thing that was required to regenerate their country and they by using khadi, would lift up their country and win Swaraj for it. Unless their foolish love for foreign clothing disappeared they would never be able to improve the condition of their country. While it was the duty of the husband to earn the livelihood of the family, it was the duty of the wife to prepare clothes for her people. While the husband did his duty the wife failed to do hers. Sita bred up in luxury left her home for the sake of her duty, wearing clothes made of bark. Could they not wear khadi for the sake of the Mahatma who was in jail now. That only was their *dharma* which did good to the people, and the use of Khadi was for the good of the people. They were willing to spend any amount of money on foreign luxuries and clothing, but not on Khadi.

Prof. Lalit then sang some songs in honour of the Mahatma.

Dr. Rajabally Patel said if only the words of the Jogni were taken to heart by them, their duty for the day would be well done. When he was talking about India to an American politician he was told that unless they abolished untouchability they would never be united. Swaraj could only be won when they were able to stand on their own legs.

Mr. Samant said it was nine months since their great leader was in the jail, and why were they not strong enough to liberate him? That was because they did not do their duty. He then sang a song he had composed for the occasion.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said they might have realised from the speech of the Jogni that the country was throbbing with new life, for how otherwise could ascetics leave their forests and come amongst them for uplifting of the country. That was surely a sign of their regeneration. He asked for more volunteers to sell Khadi. He thanked the lecturer for her discourse.

THE STRAITS QUESTION.

RUSSIA WANTS SPECIAL COMMISSION

AMERICA'S SOLICITUDE FOR MINORITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Lausanne.—The Russians have written once more to the Secretariat of the Conference alluding to the absence of a reply to their communication with reference to their participation in all the discussions in connection with the Straits. They suggest the formation of a sub-commission to deal with the matter.

QUESTION OF STRAITS AGAIN.

AMERICAN SOLICI MINORITIES.

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The question of the Straits will again come before an appropriate commission at Lausanne to-morrow and it is possible that agreement on the matter will then take its final form. A considerable amount of work remains to be done by the sub-committees, though a greater part should be concluded before Christmas. Newspapers suggest that conclusions reached may then be embodied in a preliminary treaty which would also lay down the general principles of peace. It is also reported from Lausanne that the American representative at the Conference has received further instructions to insist on the adequate protection of minorities.—(B. O. W.)

RETRENCHMENT IN BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD Dec. 18.

A retrenchment Committe is sitting in Baroda State to suggest the ways of reducing State expenditure.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

A holiday feeling pervades the market and business in all directions has been on a small scale. Jute did not show any activity, Clive and Howrah being dealt in. Howrah was dealt in to a small evtent with little fluctuations. A few other stocks came under notice but rates were easier. Cotton did not display any alteration in rates and trade was dull in this section likewise with coals in the absence of enquiry. Sellers on the whole were inclined to accept lower values. The tea and miscellaneous section were featureless. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/10 6 per cent bonds 1930 100/10 Do. 1931 100/8 Do 1932 100/12: 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 1926-41 100/5.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (conty) 335. Tata Industrial Bank 7/4 disc.

Cotton:—Bowereah 7 per cent pref. 103. Dunbar 275. Sl. Keshoram 9 New Ring 7 per cent pref. 102.

Jute:—Anglo-India 354 Auckland 171. Budge Budge 437/8 S.L. Cheviot 275. Clive 35. S.L. Craig 8/1 Empire 51/4 S.O.L. Fort William 324, Howrah 45/14, Hoogly 60/8 S.L. Kankannarrah 47/8 S.L. Kelvin 714, S.L. Lansdowne 294, S.L. Lawrence 434/8 Nachati 347 S. K. Nadia 51 Orient 175 S.O.L. Reliance 46/4 Standard 385 S.L.

Coal:—Arung 8 Bansjorah 30 Barracore 35 Equitable 27 Gopalchak 11/14 Nazira 8/14 Pench Valley 33/8.

Miscellaneous.—Jui Pipe 1/2 Indian Iron and Steel 48/8 S.L. Thornycroft 3/6. B.I. Corporation ordinary 8/10, British Ceylon Corporation 4/12 Bengal paper 28/4 S.L.F.U Ryam Sugar 34/12. Samastipur sugar 10.

Tea:—Biswanath Tea 18. Sapoi tea 15.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and thirty one two pence and demand ready one shilling four pence

CALCUTTA NOTES.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION.

IRREGULAR JUTE MARKET.

The total quantity of yarn spun in Indian mills during the month of September, 1922, amounted to nearly 57 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 31 million lbs., as compared with 59 million corresponding month of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 3 per cent., in the case of yarn and of 14-1 per cent., in the case of woven goods. In the six months, April to September, 1922, the quantities were 351 million lbs., of yarn and 199 million lbs., of woven goods.

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the six months, April to September, 1922, were 33,327,000 lbs. as compared with 51,026,000 lbs. and 49,739,000 lbs. in the corresponding periods of 1921 and 1920, respectively. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of September, 1922, was 51 million lbs. and the imports of the same counts were 383,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 5 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 186,000 lbs. as against 2,120,000 lbs. and 512,000 lbs. respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The value of goods woven in Indian mills, as far as reported, was Rs. 4,56 lakhs in September, 1922, and Rs. 29,56 lakhs in the six months, April to September, 1922, as compared with Rs. 5,51 lakhs and Rs. 31,06 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1921. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in September, 1922, was Rs. 5.04 lakhs, and that in the six months, April to September, 1922, Rs. 26,02 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 3,67 lakhs and Rs. 20,96 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1921. The excise duty realised on woven goods in September, 1922, amounted to about Rs. 20 lakhs, and in the six months, April to September, 1922, to Rs. 94 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 1,25 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1921.

TRADE RETURNS OF CALCUTTA.

In the first six months of the financial year, the trade of Calcutta block reflected curious fluctuations. The imports of rice, including paddy, into Calcutta by rail, river, canal road and sea (coastwise) during the six months, April to September, 1922, amounted to 6,119,000 maunds as against 7,269,000 maunds in the corresponding period of the preceding year,—a decrease of 1,150,000 maunds or 16 per cent. There was also a decrease of 19 per cent. in the imports of coal and coke (46,264,000 maunds as against 57,464,000 maunds a year ago). The value of the imports by rail, river, road and sea (coastwise) of Indian cotton piece-goods showed an increase of 32 per cent., the total value amounting to Rs. 6,30 lakhs as against Rs. 4,79 lakhs in 1921. The quantity of indigo imported during the six months, April to September, 1922, decreased from 754 maunds last year to 272 maunds. The imports of raw jute amounted to 1,855,000 bales as against 1,630,000 bales,—an increase of 225,000 bales or 13 per cent. The importation of gunny bags, on the other hand, showed a decrease of 31 million bags (123 million bags against 154 millions in the preceding year). The total imports of oilseeds (linseed and rape and mustard seed) increased by 989,000 maunds, or 24 per cent., from 4,183,000 maunds to 5,172,000 maunds, but those of sugar declined by 86,000 maunds, or 27 per cent., to 232,000 maunds. The imports of tea also decreased from 1,260,000 maunds to 1,233,000 maunds or by 2 per cent.

The value of the exports of cotton piece-goods, foreign, from Calcutta by all routes during the six months, April to September, 1922, increased by 25 per cent. from Rs. 6,70 lakhs to Rs. 12,12 lakhs. The exports of gunny bags (including the exports by sea to foreign countries) decreased from 519 million to 514 million bags, and the shipments of gunny bags to other Indian ports decreased from 29 to 25 millions in number in the period under review. The quantity of kerosine oil despatched from Calcutta and Budge-Budge by internal routes and by sea (coastwise) showed a decrease of 133,000 maunds or 5 per cent., from 2,934,000 maunds to 2,801,000 maunds.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF LIMES.

In the "Bengal Agricultural Journal" for September there is an interesting note on limes, the citron, and their possible commercial value in pickled form, and in their oil contents. A lime plantation is valued at Rs. 480 to Rs. 800 per acre, and would probably yield more with efficient management and more experience. It appears to be quite profitable business deserving of more attention.

CRIME IN BENGAL.

The police of the town of Calcutta and its suburbs dealt with 131,949 cases in 1921, of which 94,059 were cognisable cases and 37,890 non-cognisable. Of the former 87,066 convictions were secured and 23,820 convictions of the latter. Considering that there are only 5,419 men to police a population of 1,077,264, this is a pretty fair record, which gives an average of about 24 cases per annum to each man, i.e., two cases a month to each man to investigate and conduct in addition to his ordinary duties. One is inclined to think, without having recourse to the statistics of the police work of other cities, that the Calcutta Police record cannot be far behind that of any other city in the world—of course, that does not mean there is no room for improvement, but it is not a record to be despised.

NEW COMPANIES IN OCTOBER.

During October last there were 31 companies registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 265 lakhs, as against 46 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 2,09 lakhs in the preceding month, and 38 companies and Rs. 6,20 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal heads the list with 10 companies and an authorised capital of Rs. 1,10 lakhs. The largest flotation in October was the Sone Valley Portland Cement Co., Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00 lakhs. Next to this, comes the Star of the East Films at Madras with Rs. 40 lakhs. Twenty-eight companies limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 4,86 lakhs, having ceased work, went into liquidation or were finally dissolved during the month of October, 1922.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN CALCUTTA.

12,156 motor vehicles were running in Calcutta in 1921, that means an increase of 2,288 in one year. The greatest increase was in the number of lorries from 380 in 1920 to 602 in 1921. The total is composed of 8,235 private cars, 1,363 taxi-cabs, 1,956 motor cycles, 602 lorries, of which 14 were used as omnibuses. The increase in the current year will, probably, raise the number of motor vehicles running in Calcutta close to 14,000. At least in this matter Bombay cannot claim superiority.

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the market remains dull, with very little business passing, writes "Commerce." Sales have again been poor, and the up-country markets have shown little or no interest. Despite the lack of demand values have been maintained at last week's parity, which may be attributed to the low state of stocks, which fortunately have not been augmented by new arrivals. It can perhaps be said that local values have about touched bottom, and as soon as buying is resumed, which it is anticipated will be towards the latter part of next month, a forward move may take place, and thus bring local values nearer the parity of replacing costs. It is rumoured that picketting is likely to be resumed, but so far there does not appear to be any cause for alarm, and the reason of this pessimism may only be the imagination of those dealers who have sought to find a clue to the prolonged absence of demand.

The Manchester market still reports a lack of demand in all sections. Cotton shows a tendeucy to weaken, which is a welcome sign, in that it will enable manufacturers to quote lower limits and thus bring business within the bounds of possibility. None of the consuming centres have been in a position to place orders of any weight, and but a few lines have been put through by needy sellers. The situation as a whole is unsatisfactory, and unless there is a revival of buying shortly, a further stoppage of looms will become imperative.

Dhooties.—Prices have fluctuated within narrow limits, and close at about the same level as those ruling last week.

Greys.—This section shows no signs of activity, and prices remain quotably unchanged.

Whites (Nainsooks, Mulls and Shirtings).—There is nothing of interest to record, as buyers have shown a lack of interest, there being no change in existing prices.

Yarns.—There has been a little buying done of English and Japanese yarns and it has consequently been possible to maintain prices at last week's parity. Indian yarns have had a quiet week, the following being closing rates:—

10½s. at Rs. 4 per bundle of 5 lbs.
11½s. at Rs. 4-2-6 per bundle of 5 lbs.
12½s. at Rs. 4-5-6 per bundle of 5 lbs.
13½s. at Rs. 4-5-6 per bundle of 5 lbs.
14½s. at Rs. 4-10-6 per bundle of 5 lbs.
16½s. at Rs. 4-11-6 per bundle of 5 lbs.
19s. at Rs. 4-13-6 per bundle of 5 lbs.
20½s. at Rs. 5-2-6 per bundle of 5 lbs.
22s. at Rs. 5-5-6 per bundle of 5 lbs.

JUTE AND JUTE FABRICS.

Messrs. Moran and Company's report for the week ending December 13. says:—There is no change to report in the market during the past week. With Balers some further business has been done in Fives at Rs. 16-0 and Sixes Rs. 15-0 and Rs. 14-12. Mills however continue to sit out. Notwithstanding the general absence of enquiry, rates are maintained owing to the inability of sellers to purchase to any extent up-country, and land at present rates which we quote as follows:—Fives at Rs. 16; Sixes at Rs. 15; Rejs at Rs. 13.

JUTE FABRICS.

Heavy Goods.—There has been little or no variation in this market, prices ruling fairly steady. Export enquiry is limited to oddments, but, with the optimistic views held by the trade in general there appear little pressure to influence business at full limits.

HESSIANS.

In the early part of the week prices continued to decline steadily with little or no trade changing hands. At the close speculators are again showing a certain amount of activity, causing a sharp recovery in values. The Foreign markets are taking little interest, but, despite this, local conditions are inclined to favour a maintenance of current prices. Sales are reported as follows, viz.:

Hessian Cloth—("A B" Group makes unless otherwise specified):—36 ins. 7¼ oz. 40 ins. by 9 at Rs. 19-8 basis Dec. 40 ins. 7¾ 9 by 9 at Rs. 19-4 to Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 19-0 Cash and Dec. 45 ins. 7¼ oz. 40 ins. 9 by 9 at Rs. 19-8 basis Dec. 32 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 18-8 basis Dec. 36 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 19-0 basis Dec. 40 ins. 8 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19-4 to Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 19-2 Cash and Dec., Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 19-0 Jan.-Mar., Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 18-8 Apl.-June Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 17-12 to Rs. 18-4 July-Sept. 45 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19-12 basis Dec. 54 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 20-0 to Rs. 19-4 basis Dec. 36 ins. 9 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19-8 basis Dec. 40 ins. 9 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19-8 basis Cash. 36 ins. 10 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 23-0 basis Cash. 37 ins. 10 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 22-12 basis Dec. 40 ins. 10 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 23-2 to Rs. 22-0 to Rs. 22-8 Cash and Dec. 40 ins. 10½ oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 23-4 to Rs. 22-0 to Rs. 22-8 Cash and Dec., Rs. 22-12 to Rs. 22-0 to Rs. 22-8 Jan.-Mar., Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 21-14 to Rs 22-4 Apl.-June. Rs. 22-4 to Rs. 21-12 to Rs. 22-4 July-Sept. 36 ins. 12 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 25-0 basis 7th Jan., Rs. 24-8 basis Dec. "C." 40 ins 12 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 24-8 basis Dec. 45 ins. 11 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 24-0 Cash.

Hessian Bags.—Bran Bags 49 by 30 20 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 46-8 Jan.-Mar. Wheat Bags 36 by 22 12 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 27-0 Dec. Wheat Bags 36 by 22 17 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 39-8 Jan. (Ex Nominal). U. K. Bags 56 by 28 Ex. 40 ins. 8 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 43-0 Jan.-Mar. U. K. Bags 54 by 27 Ex. 40 ins. 8 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 40-0 Jan-Mar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts of the Calcutta Tramways Company for last week were Rs. 1,24,997 as compared with Rs. 98,099 for the corresponding period of last year. At the Calcutta opium sale on the 5th instant, 240 chests of the Benares drug were sold. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 10,91,800, the highest, lowest and average price per chest being Rs. 4,595, Rs. 4,520 and Rs. 4,549-2-8, respectively. It is announced that Vado Limited, "by reason of its liabilities" cannot "continue to carry on" and hence the question of voluntary liquidation will come up for discussion at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders at 5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, on Tuesday next. In case the company is wound up, Messrs. Underwool and S. K. Day are likely to be appointed liquidators. Messrs. P. Dutt and Company, of 43, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta, have with effect from the 7th instant been appointed managing agents of the Kenduadih and West Albion Coal Companies in place of Messrs. Linton Brothers and Company, resigned.

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Kassim and Ismael's report says:—The market continues steady after the drop in prices. The following are the latest transactions:—

Qualities.	Rate per md.	Ex-Mills
Patent Flour	Rs. 9-0 to	9-1
Superfine Flour	Rs. 8-12 to	8-13
Household Flour	Rs. 8-8 to	8-9
Sooji	Rs. 9-0 to	9-1
Atta B	Rs. 8-11 to	8-12
Atta 2	Rs. 8-2 to	8-3
Atta 2½	Rs. 5-4 to	5-8
Atta Bugle	Rs. 4-8 to	4-12
Pollard	Rs. 2-13 to	2-14
Bran	Rs. 2-12 to	2-13

The rates quoted above are for the productions of mills under European agency and include value of gunny bags.

IRISH CONSTITUTION.

In the course of a leading article, on the Irish Constitution, the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

"Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in one of the weighty and temperate speeches which have marked his return to Parliament, said what wise men of all parties must agree with, when he welcomed the number of experimental precautions which are taken under the new Constitution to keep democracy democratic. After apparently prevailing over all its established foes—those who had interests in the older forms of minority rule, from a minority of one upwards—democracy is now furiously assailed by several surprising bands of new enemies. There seem to be remarkably a large number of persons who supported democratic enfranchisement under the belief that the larger electorates would agree with themselves, and who are now more or less out of love with democracy because the sovereign people is not always what they conceive to be wise. Their democratic faith was not fast-dyed. They were not prepared to endure that electorates should sometimes vote wrong. Hence many new schemes for dictatorship of various kinds, that of expert knowledge, that of the proletariate, that of super-patriots in black shirts, and so on. These new anti-democrats are naturally fortified by such spectacles as Great Britain, with her democratic franchise, now presents—that of a country governed by a party against which a majority of its voters have just voted. Clearly there is a place for anything which will make it more likely that voters will get what they vote for, and not the opposite. So the authors of the Irish Constitution have done a service to all those of us who do not like dictatorships either red or black or white ones, by giving us a chance to see an electoral system at work, close at hand, which includes, besides P.R., the Referendum and the popular initiative. It will be really very difficult for any kind of would-be dictator in the Irish Free State to persuade electors that they cannot get what they want by means of their votes. And we cannot, at any rate yet, foresee any inconvenience that Ireland is likely to suffer through testing these attempts at improvement in democratic machinery."

HUBLI HONOURS MR. VISHVANATHRAO JOSHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 18.

Mr. Vishvanathrao Joshi recently released from jail was taken yesterday in a grand procession by an immense crowd composed of all castes. Mr. Anandrao, President, Congress Committee, presented an address on behalf of eleven public organisations. Mr. Vishvanathrao in the course of his reply emphasised strict adherence to Mahatmaji's principles and requested the audience to overcrowd the jails and appealed to the people to dismiss the idea of entering the Councils. He urged them to carry on the constructive programme. Mr. Vishvanathrao visited the national institutions and addressed a railwaymen's special meeting.

MAHATMA GANDHI "DISBARRED!"

INNER TEMPLE'S "NON-COOPERATION"

The following is the text of the order of the Inner Temple Bench "disbarring" Mahatma Gandhi.

Inner Temple: At a Parliament holden Friday, the 10th day of November, 1922:

Whereas at a Bench Table holden on the 9th day of November, 1922, the Treasurer having reported that he had received a certified copy of the conviction and sentence to six years' imprisonment of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, a barrister of this Inn, at the Court of the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, India, on the 18th March, 1922, for sedition.

It was Ordered that the said Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, having been convicted by a competent tribunal of an offence which, in the opinion of the Bench, disqualifies him from continuing a Member of the Inn, should have his name removed from the books.

And at the same Bench Table it was further Ordered that at the Parliament to be holden on Friday, 10th November, 1922, the said Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi should be disbarred and his name removed from the books of this Society, and that this Order be communicated to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to the other Inns of Court, to the General Council of the Bar, and by registered letter to the said Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, and be screened in the Hall.

This was confirmed at the Parliament of the Inner Temple held on November 10.

INSANITY PLEA IN CRIMINAL CASES.

In the Court of Criminal Appeal in mail week, George Robinson applied for leave to appeal against his conviction and sentence to death for murder passed on him at Lincoln Assizes.

Mr. Lyons, for the appellant, said that Robinson killed the girl with whom he had been passionately in love. The girl was found with her throat cut, and Robinson after injuring his own throat threw himself into the river, but got out and was found later in bed at his home.

One of the grounds of the appeal was that the judge did not direct the jury properly with regard to a certain conversation at a time when the appellant was dazed.

Mr. Justice Darling: Are the jury not be credited with any common sense?

Counsel said that the defence was insanity as an outcome of melancholia, which an expert said was a recognised form of insanity. One form of the complaint was refusal to work and loss of appetite.

The Lord Chief Justice: Does that mean that all persons suffering from those things must be regarded as insane?

Mr. Justice Darling: If there were evidence that he was mad when he went in the river was he sane when he came out?

Counsel said that the shock probably relieved him.

Mr. Justice Darling: He said to himself, "This drowning is very unpleasant. I won't go on with it." (Laughter)

Counsel said that the man did not recover his sanity till he received hospital treatment.

Mr. Justice Darling: I am waiting for the day when some specialist will tell me that when a man gets bald it shows that he is insane.

Counsel submitted that on the facts the jury should have returned a verdict of insane.

The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment, said that the defence of insanity was becoming an invariable makeweight in criminal cases, and it was necessary for the jury to look at the evidence with great care, as had been done in this case. There was evidence on which the jury could find the verdict which they did, and the application must accordingly be dismissed.—The "Manchester Guardian."

BHARDA MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I most humbly and respectfully beg leave to write you that I was one of the authorised collectors of the "Jalbhoy Bharda Memorial Fund." Those persons whose names stood on my list as subscribers ask me the reasons of the delay in preparing the bust. Mr. H. D. Banaji (one of the members of the Committee) says that after the meeting which was held on 14th August 1921 they continued to collect the fund for 3 months. They closed the list by the end of November 1921. Then they took one full month to think over the question whether a marble bust or a life size oil painting should be put up in the school of which late Mr. Bharda was the founder. I think one week was quite sufficient to decide this question. Next month passed away in examining the samples at different sculptors. As far as I know there are only six well-known sculptors in Bombay. Had they taken two days to examine the samples at each sculptor, they could have easily finished this work within a fortnight. Perhaps they might have examined the samples most minutely(?) and there is no doubt that in such a case even two months might pass away. They gave an order to Mr. Vagh to prepare a bust in the beginning of February 1922. Full nine months have passed since the day of giving the order, but Mr. Banaji has quite forgotten to give the reasons of so much delay. I have proofs to say that Mr. Vagh is not at all at fault for the delay.

If the members had been prompt in supplying the necessary things required by Mr. Vagh, I am cent per cent sure that the ceremony to unveil the bust might have been performed on the anniversary day of our beloved principal. Other institutions such as the Orphanage, Bai Manekbai Gamadia's School for Girls, at Princess Street, and others with which late Mr. Bharda had some connection have already unveiled the life size oil painting on his anniversary day, but it is really regrettable that the School, of which he was the founder, has not as yet done anything of the kind.—Yours, etc.,

AN Ex-STUDENT.

'SCINDIA" AND SWADESHI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days of patriotism, nationalism and Swadeshism, the Scindia Steamship Company should receive the careful attention and consideration of the Indian shippers and merchants. For, it must be borne in mind:—

(1) That shipping is the key industry of every country.

(2) That India had a merchant service of her own.

(3) That the East India Company swept away Indian ships from Indian Waters!

(4) That the British India Company has captured the trade and held the monopoly for many years!

(5) That the competition of the B. I. is so crushing, that no ordinary Indian Shipping Company has been able to carry on very long!

(6) That with the collapse of each Swadeshi Shipping Co., B. I. rates of freight suddenly swell! So much so, that the rates on the Indian coast have been higher than anywhere else in the whole shipping world!

(7) But with the appearance of a new Company, the B. I. rates go down like an avalanche! And that is, what has happened in connection with the Scindia Company! The B. I. has lowered its rates to a rock bottom standard!

(8) If "Scindia" collapses, the freights would go up 300 per cent certain! And Indian shipping would receive a set-back for a decade.

(9) On the other hand, if Indian merchants and Indian shippers make it a point to give their support to the Scindia Company, they will be doing a patriotic duty by encouraging Swadeshi, and by saving it from the onslaughts of powerful Purdeshi Companies. May I appeal most earnestly to the Rice Merchants of Bombay and Burma to sink all internal differences and to give their whole-hearted support to the Scindia Company, which is essentially a Swadeshi concern.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos a Maratha's letter published in your Saturday's issue regarding the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, it is apparent that the letter seems to have been inspired by an advocate of the anti-Council party. The writer refers to the conduct of Mr. Jamnadas at Virar and suggests to the Marathi-speaking voters not to vote for him as he states that he has lost their confidence. The information published from time to time regarding the Virar meeting has made it manifest that it was the anti-Council party who resorted to violence although they profess to be followers of the non-violent non-cooperation policy. The attitude taken by Mr. Jamnadas at the said meeting was perfectly constitutional and the rowdyism created by the other party and the illegal election of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee of a non-member and such other things are unjustifiable. However these party considerations should not come in the way of election of those who really deserve and are capable of doing their duty as corporators to the satisfaction of their electors. Mr. Jamnadas has thoroughly qualified himself for the election by his work in the Corporation and he has been eulogised for his reasonable attitude on all questions on many occasions. The "Maratha" will be well advised if he will not make any further attempt to mislead the Marathi-speaking public. He may rest assured that every Marathi-speaking voter is going to vote for Mr. Jamnadas at the ensuing municipal election whether he asks for his vote or not. So the "Maratha" should better take no further trouble to tell the Marathi-speaking voters of D Ward what they should do and what they should not.

Among the candidates who are standing for election from D Ward, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and others who are doing excellent work for the poor and middle classes and watching keenly the interests of the tax-payers should be prominently before the mind of every voter irrespective of his caste, creed or party. As regards the election of other candidates for D Ward who have announced their candidature and who are sitting in the Corporation at present, special care should be taken to ascertain where the particular candidate voted in the recent discussion on the amendment of the Rent Acts and in the discussion of the question of introducing the 10-rupee franchise for the Municipality. It will be interesting to know that many of the sitting members from D and other wards who want to be elected by the tenants have voted against the 10-rupee franchise and for the amendment of the Rent Acts proposing an increase of 33-1/3 per cent. in rent and an extension of the Acts for another period of one year only.—Yours, etc.,

VISHVANATH KESHAV ATPE.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

TAX ON RACING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the 50 per cent tax on admission tickets to the Race-course, I would ask the Turf Club Authorities to submit the following proposal to Government—

At present the Turf Club takes 10 per cent off the Totalisator taking. I would suggest that they take 15 per cent and give the 5 per cent to Government in lieu of the 50 per cent on Admission Tickets.

This would be welcome to the Public, a good few of whom go there just to have an enjoyable afternoon and would meet the wishes of our legislators who wish to impose the tax on people who go there with the sole object of making money.—Yours etc.

VINCENT GOMES.

ZANZIBAR LETTER.

NEW KENYA GOVERNOR'S POLICY.

LAISSEZ FAIRE URGED.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 5.

Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor of Kenya and High Commissioner for Zanzibar paid his first official visit to Zanzibar last week. The Indian National Association was the only institution which gave him an address which can be called one of public importance. His Excellency advocated the policy of *laissez faire* in regard to Indian demands for liberal institutions. He promised a careful inquiry about the trial by jury of Indians and further grants for Indian Education and provision of hospital for the Indian community.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

The Indian Trade Commissioner visited Zanzibar and has gone to the Tanganyika Territory for official inspection of the areas purchased over by Indians. He will probably report very soon on the subject which is of great importance to Indian capitalists and industrialists. The public is, however, much agitated on the question of the freights charged by the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Government of India's policy of silence on the subject. There have been strong representations on the subject to the Trade Commissioner and it is to be seen what that officer does. India must demand an early appointment of an Indian Assistant with full knowledge of local conditions, failing which there are evident signs of the importance of this appointment almost falling through.

S. A. DELEGATES TO GAYA CONGRESS.

Pandit Bhagavandayal, the editor of the "Hindi" in Durban visited Zanzibar with his party on his way to the Gaya Congress. A public meeting was held at the Arya Samaj to hear the news of the Indian conditions in South Africa. Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani was in the chair. Strong sentiments were expressed on the failure of the Imperial Government's interference with regard to the anti-Asiatic bills in South Africa.

THE TANGANYIKA SETTLEMENT.

Sir Horace Byatt, the Governor of the Tanganyika Territory in an interview which he gave to the "Cape Times" representative quietly ignored the question of Indian settlement and proceeded to show his satisfaction with the working of the clauses of the British Mandate. The Mandate, it will be remembered, stipulated for a progressive scheme of native education, the development of tribal self-Government, the prohibition of military recruiting for ex-territorial service, the abolition of slavery within a year, and the prohibition of sale of spirits and firearms to natives, except, in the case of sale of firearms, for protection against wild animals and for the provision of food. It was further proposed that all lands not already aliented should be declared native lands, and that no native land should be alienable. When interrogated on the point of European settlement, Sir Horace said that the economic conditions were not altogether favourable. A settler required at least £5,000 capital in order to win success, and another drawback was that some of the districts where the most valuable crops grew were not situated in the healthiest parts of the country. Plenty of development was available for the new comer who had capital, but there was no scope for the small settler.

THE NEW KHALIFA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see in the Urdu Press that one or more Moulvis come forward to-day to raise objections intentionally or otherwise with regard to the election of the new Khalifa. Perhaps, they claim their voice to be heard in this connection because of their brothers having gone or having directly or indirectly taken part in conquering Mecca and Medina for the King of Great Britain and Ireland. At present, the Muslims of India are not at all inclined to listen to anything in this regard, what they want is that such Ulemas, Maulanas, Moderates (as they call themselves) and all men of any religion, nationality, caste or creed, residing on the surface of the earth, should only exercise their influence, if any, with the administrators of India or England, to get the British forces at once withdrawn from Islamic lands (if still there,) and get all other interests ceased whether as conquerors or advisers. I hope they (Muslims) are already reciting and the rest are also quite willing to recite the Name of the new Khalifa in their Friday Prayers as telegraphed to them from their veteran Muslim brothers of Angora. What they say at this juncture is that whatever the Anatolian Turks, under Ghazi Mustafa Kemal, are doing or have done for Islam, is beyond question. They have sacrificed their home, their families, their lives, and their everything which was of any value to them. Can we even dare open our mouths before them? If there is some religious point in their eyes or opinion, it can be solved afterwards when the Musalmans of the world will be quite at home. With all respect to the Maulanas.—Yours, etc.

NAZIRUDDIN AHMED OF BANDRA.

Bhopal, Dec. 15.

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CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1922.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

8268-20—Khunderao L and M. Jerup Jethaji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder, Dabholker and Co.

8415-20—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas v Gulam Husein Nansey Cassum, Thakoredas and D.

8398-20—Andrade and Co, Aleixo Sentana Lobo, L G Bedford, Manilal and K.

8429-20—Tyabji D and C, Radhakison Ramchandra, Chunilal Kamnath, Sabnis and G

8128-20—Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Narsey, Ginning and Printing Co. Ltd. Markandayan Sobharam and others Jehangir M and S.

8391-20—Merwanji K and, Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Trilokchand, Abdul Latiff Haji Ahmed and anr, Payne and Co, Mantri and Co.

1611/26777-20—Tyabji D and Co, Rai Bahadur Jivandas Raja Goculdas and anr. Koovrbhai Umersey, Dubash and Co

8448-20—Bhimji and Co., Nanee N Bharucha and anr, Deoji Umersey, Little and Co

8184-20—Kanga and S. Shankerlal Girdharlal, Shankerlingam Chetty and others, Amin and D.

8157-20—Unwalla P and P, Jamshetji Framji Acharya and anr. Maneckji Merwanji, Engineer and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

8498-20—Jehangir and S, Mahomedally Abulalli Rajkotwalla, Mahomedally Abdul Husein Gogiawalla, Chitnis K and M.

8582-20—Khandwalla and Co—Narandas Anandlal, Jesingbhai Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal, Shaw Wallace and Co. Little and Co.

8570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, Ramchandra Narsing rao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M & H

8721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

8571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia, Messrs Skippers and Co., Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

304-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Maddon and Co v Hassonbhoy Jivabhai Thanawalla, Smetham B and L.

305-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Maddon and Co v Hassonalli Jivabhai Thanawalla, Smetham B and L.

2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshottam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj & others, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Not before 1 p.m.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE (IN COURT

M J 3542-21—Mirza and M, Wilhelmina Codd, v Bertie Eligah Codd, Payne and Co,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

1418-22—Dasur and Co, Cecilia Constance Rodgers v James Hope Nelson Rodgers J. P. Wallace and Co.

2915-22—J. P. Wallace and Co. James Hope Nelson Rodgers v Cecilia Constance Rodgers Dastur and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1580-22—Craigie B. and C. Millers Timber Trading Co. v Haji Bachoo Varaya and others, Payne and Co.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and others, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CUASES (RENT SUIT).

2337-22—Dabholker and Co, Padamsey Mulji and others, Krishnalal Nanabhai and others, Andrade and C.

SHORT CAUSES.

4036-22—Madhowji and Co, Amulakhchand Mulji and others, Krishnalal Nanabhai and others, Andrade and C.

2800-22—Captain and V. Fariden Tegai, Haji Abdulla Jan Mahomed and another, S A. Tyebji.

3162-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chandulal Dalsukram Javeri, Nanalal Kuvarji Mehta, Jamsetji R and D.

3511-22—Pandia and Co, Liladher Hariram and ors v Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Eusab Ghaswalla and anr, Little and Co.

3610-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Jamnadas Chaganlal and others, Ramdas Gajadhar.

3839-22 Mantri and Co, Gulam Abbas Shaik Gulam Husein v Faizullabhai Abdul Kadar.

3464-22—Purnanand and C and J. Vazir Haji Contractor v Ardeshir M Irani.

2958-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Haridas Coorji, Raghavayya N and Co.

3328-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mohmad Tungekar and ors v Shiavux D Davar, Vachha and Co.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Kanjidas Laloobhai v Baburad Ganesh and others, Manilal and K.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Vinayak Babaji and others, Manilal and Kher.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Govind Atmaram and others, Manilal and K.

3885-22—Motichand and D. Tribhowandas Lowjidas v J C P Andrade.

3909-22—Purnanand C and J, Ebrahim Thaverbhai v Yenkorbai widow, Dabholkar and Co.

2445-22—Nanu H and Co, Esmailji Ebrahim Kurwa and another v Vallibhoy Esoofbhai and others.

3248-22—Smetham B and L, Allarakhia Rahimtulla v Shanker Jawaji Parsekar and others, Payne and Co.

3616-22—Payne and Co, Khunderao Ramchandra and others v Gulamalli Mahomed Husein and others, Raghavaya N and Co.

3671-22—Javeri and Co, Haji Jusab Haji Peermahomed and others v Ezra and Sion Co., Hiralal and Co.

3981-22—Merwanji K and Co, Rustomji Muncherji Mistri v P Lyons, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

After Insolvency Court Work is over. Suits for haring and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

2495-22—Jehangir and S, Gulamally Noorbhai v Nichaldas and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

FOR DECREE ON ADJUSTMENT.

1826-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Deosy Surang v Jivraj Deochand and others, Purnanand Cl and J, Unwalla P and P.

For further directions and costs on Commissioners report.

170-20—Mulji Th. and Co, Bhagwandas Trimbuxlal, Rattannsy Kanji Malvi M R and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2814-22—Merwanji K and Co, Kodumal Jethanand and another v Rameshwardas Bavarsidas, Malvi M R and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3515-22—Thakoredas and Co, Mohanlal Tarachand v Keshevlal Harilal and others, Khandwalla and Ch.

For trial of Issue.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Devji and anr. Samalbhai Mathubhai and others, Purnanand C and J, Amin and D, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillock v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhanabai widow, Pandia and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivanji Master and anr v Kulsumbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Amin and D.

1688-22—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co v Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkissore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nandlal Ramdhan and ors, Madhowji and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S, Motilal Fulchand v Jamshedji Nawroji Gamadia, Mulla and Mulla.

1275-22—Mulla and M, Lalji Dalal v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soonderdas and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ghanasham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmal Bhuramal v Burjorji Bomanji Jessawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Ahmed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

3763-22 Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetporewalla, M B Chothia and Co.

4116-21—Tyabji D and Co, Prataprai Mulji Mooni v N S Trustworthy and Co. and another, Soonderdas and Co., Chitnis K and M.

898-20—Malvi M R and Co, Jatashanker Manishanker Dave v Bai Awabai widow and anr, Mulla and M.

1292-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi v Currim Jiwan, Payne and Co.

1193-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co and anr v Damodhar Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

1406-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co and anr v Bhagwandas Callianji, Ferreira and V.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (in Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3382-22—Purnanand C and J, Sugrabai wife of Shaik Alibhai Shaikh Ebrahimji Dohadwala v Sukinabai widow and anr, Purnanand and C, Motichand and D.

4570-22—Jehangir M and S, Yeshwant Vishnu Nene v Kedarmal Bharmal, Hiralal and Co.

3219-22—Mantri and Co, Esmail Ramji and Co v Meheralli Ladak Nathoo, Khandwalla and Chh.

2537-19—Craigie B and C, Kanji Karson v Gudmal Gumanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

3081-22—Payne and Co, Abdul Rahim Jaffer Allarakhia v Esak Haji Suleman, Patca, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2870-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Hakimchand Jasrooji v Diwaker Moreshwar and ors, Judah and S, Raghavayya N and Co, Motichand and D.

3390-20—Motichand and D, Jugjiwandas Anandji and anr., Dayal Tohan and others Mehta L and Co.

2637-19—Payne and Co, Radhakison Sambhudas v Jethabhai Hirji, Merwanji K and Co.

324-21—Amin and D, Amilal Jesingbhai v Valabhdas Dosabhai, Mehta L and Co.

229-19—Purnanand C and J, Ghellabhai Mahasukhram v Nanchand Raichand, Mehta L and Co.

107-21—Amarchand and M, Choonilal Damoderdas Balaporia v The Bombay Coal Trading Co, Payne and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

3690-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Virji Tejpal v Ranchhoddas Pragji.

3055-20—Raghvaya N and Co, N H Moos Rajabally Jumabhai, Smetham B and L.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Wardhman Amarchand and another v Nathumal Gambhermal, Malvi M R and Co.

236-20—Khandwalla and Co, The Union Steel Co v Chaganlal and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

3393-20—Dubash and Co, Rama Mulaji and Co v Bhat Gajanan Chintaman Dev Dabholkar and Co.

305-21—Motichand and D, Manilal Mohanlal v Madhavlal Harilal Shah.

1020-21—Purnanand and Co., Surbhai Gulabbhai Desai v Manilal Gordhandas.

36-21—Daphtary F and D, Shanker Govind Naravene, the National Cement Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

108-21—G B Pandya, Sarasvatibai widow, Pandurang Gopal Nagmaker and others.

146-19—Surajmal and Co, Krishnaji Keshrimal V Gangiat Chetty and anr. Raghvaya N and Co.

3268-19—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Gulam Huseen Ahmedally and anr. Merwanji K and Co.

3197-19—Mehta L and Co, Virji Bhannji, Narandas Jivraj, Mehta L and Co.

3004-19—N E Dalal and Co, Kahaldas Umedchand, Fazulbhai Habibulla and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

3691-19—N C Dalal and Co, Ardshir Cursetji, Pomwalla, Hazarimal Motaji and Co and othrs, Jehangir and S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

in the Division Court No. 37.

LONG CAUSES.

1977-22—Soonderdas and Co. Elisha Hayward Elias v Ardeshir Khodadad Hakim, Mirza and M.

3653-22—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias v Ardeshir Khodadad Hakim, Mirza and M.

289-18—Shroff and V, Bai Niamatbai widow v Nazarali Shamsoodin and others, Tyabji D and Co., M and N., J and S.

SHORT CAUSE.

3516-22—Kanga and S, Moolchand Vrijlall Kinkhalumalla, Surjaprasad Chunilal Bhut, N. C Dalal and Co.

4557-22—Motichand D, Jamshetji Ratanji and Co, Maganlal Umedchand, Pathare and Co.

4626-22—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga widow Davabhai Jugjiwan, Khandwalla and Chh.

4846-22—Wadia G and Co, Mancherji Cursetji Khambatta, K D and Bros and anr. Mulla and M.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2508-22—Mulla and M, W H Pullan and Co v L L Telly and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

2992-22—N C Dalal and Co, Laxmidas Tribhowandas v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1789-22—Ferreira and V, Gopalji Kallianji v Yusuf H C Khanji, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2646-19—Amarchand and M. Gordhandas Nathalal, Jugmohandas Hunsraj, Payne and Co.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Tulsidas Jugjivandas, Mahomd Essak Haji Abdulla Nurani, Matubhai J and M

2699-19—Unwalla P and P, Liladhar Jiwandas Jamnabai widow and others, Ferreira and V.

1118-19—Amin and D, Bhogilal Amratlal, Husseinabhai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

2623-20—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co. Shah Fulchand Premaji, Mulla and M.

4021-22—Craigie B and C, Arthur and Co., (Export) Ltd, Noormahomed Abba. Ardeshir H D and Co.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Rattanchand, Hiralal P Powwalla, Raghwaya N and C.

2997-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal and Co, Vallabhdas Hirji, Bhaishanker K and G.

3278-20—Merwanji K and Co, Vallimahomed Peermahomed, Bapulal Iswardas.

2551-51-49—Merwanji K and Co, Sewanhilal Bhogilal, Gordhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal T and Co.

3765-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Jusub Peermahomed and Co, Salemahomed Hassam.

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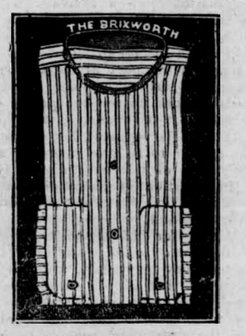

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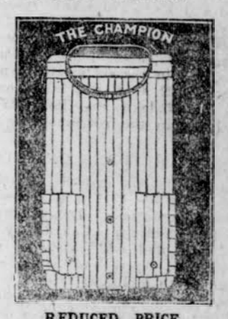

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LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

PEACE-TIME PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Sir Claude Hill, the Director-General of the League of Red Cross Societies who has been attending the Oriental Conference of Red Cross Societies held recently at Bangkok to discuss the peace-time programme of the federation of National Red Cross Societies in the light of Oriental conditions, arrived at Calcutta to-day by the Rangoon mail-boat. Sir Claude who was accompanied by other members of the Federation Delegation told the Associated Press representative that the Conference at Bangkok had the most gratifying results and outlined the objects of his visit to India. He said:—"The Federation of National Red Cross Societies, of which the Indian Red Cross is one and was represented with thirty-four other national societies at the discussion at the General Council meeting, decided last March upon a universal programme of peace-time work. The programme was to be entirely educational. Eighty-five per cent. of the misery, inefficiency and suffering caused by ill-health is preventible by ordinarily intelligent living and the urgent need of the time is therefore to furnish people with the knowledge necessary to avoid these ills. The methods upon which the General Council of the Federation has decided that the campaign should be inaugurated are:—(1) Direct popular health instruction, (2) public health nursing visitors and junior Red Cross movement. This programme has been submitted to the distinguished doctors who act as the Medical Advisory Board of the Red Cross Federation. They have endorsed it enthusiastically and pronounce it not only practical but precisely what Governmental health departments in all countries need in order to secure the cooperation of the public in making efficacious the health measures devised for their benefit, such as factory laws, etc."

INDIA TO BE TAUGHT HEALTH.

"The Federation Delegation", continued Sir Claude, "visited Japan and China on its way to Bangkok and will now spend four weeks in India in the hope of having opportunities of explaining and arousing enthusiasm for the programme of work among the provincial Red Cross societies. We propose after leaving Calcutta to visit Lahore, Gwalior, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay according to the programme worked out for us by the Indian Red Cross."

Then referring to a point about which the Delegation had everywhere found much apprehensiveness he said:—"In the first instance, fear sometimes has been expressed by voluntary associations engaged in relief or social work that the incursion of Red Cross into peace activities might lead to overlapping and competitive effort. The exact opposite is the case. The programme involves no direct substantive relief work. It aims at aiding all such benevolent effort by instructing relief work; it aims at aiding all such benevolent effort by instructing people how and why to take advantage of and to profit by it just as, in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in England, this programme of work is an essential adjunct of all Governmental activities in a field of public health, so it is believed it will become equally valuable to and appreciated by child welfare societies, anti-tuberculosis leagues and a host of other benevolent associations and this is not merely a hope."

In conclusion, he said:—"We want to teach India to be healthy and therefore strong. I have been told that India is poor, that we should relieve her poverty first, but we maintain that India is poor in part at least because she is not healthy and that by teaching her about health we shall also add to her production of wealth."

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done well to write a note on the activities of the Society established to effect Marriage Reform. The law governing Hindu marriages is archaic and requires to be amended. Such amendment cannot, however, precede the necessary amendment of the mentality of Hindus. Dowry is only one of the evils of the present system requiring the *compulsory marriage of females*. The case of Snehalata was able to draw the attention of the people to a gangrene affecting the Hindu Society. Her self-immolation was enough to make her the heroine of a novel or a play, but did not suggest the solution. Far be it from me to minimise her bravery or heroism or even the effect of her action on Hindu Society. All I mean to say is that for a solution we must look elsewhere. The only solution is to make for greater economic independence and to remove from the Society the superstition *that every girl must be married*. Once you make it legitimate and practicable for women to remain unmarried, the majority of the defects of the Hindu marriage will be removed. Mere raising of the age will not go far: it may at the most touch the fringe of the problem. Attempts must be made on a large scale in the line of securing to woman the freedom of remaining single and the capacity to earn an honourable and independent living. That way only lies the solution.—Yours, etc.,

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One tea spoon full to be taken 4 to 5 times a day unless order to the contrary is given by the doctor
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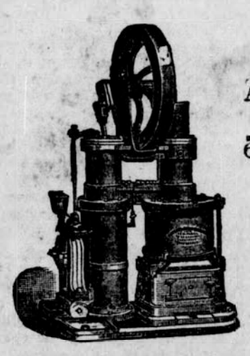

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COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS

Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI B. ANKLESARIA, B. A. E. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.

It is haematinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small pegg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.

Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to His Late Highness Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.

Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.

I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, S. N. Railway, Shiwapur, P. O.

I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, C. S. M., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, St. Karwar, Bombay.

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Vellalayam.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeveram.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains. Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.

I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.

I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Colitis patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.

I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.

I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.

Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 9 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallianganja.

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.

I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

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